PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,648—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 7 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
6th Jan. 1906	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10009
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. ,,
NERA	6,370	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	27 Nov. 10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	21 Nov. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	23 Nov. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	24 Nov. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,570 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 6th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

20th November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRICE	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Grezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 602	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 495, Saloon Rs. 60.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Dhurum Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	1st Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B I S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.

A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2088	Ulrich	4th Dec.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	18th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES, please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ltd, are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

PEARL AND GEM SET JEWELLERY.

Artistic in Conception and of Unimpeachable Workmanship.

DIAMONDS.
RUBIES.
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SAPPHIRES.
OPALS.
PERIDOTS.
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DRESS NECKLACES.
DRESS BROOCHES.
DRESS PENDANTS.
DRESS BRACELETS.
DRESS CHAINS.
DRESS HAIR and HEAD ORNAMENTS.
DRESS TIARAS.
DRESS EARRINGS.
DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS and KNICKNACKS in a thousand Artistic forms.

NOTE.—Write specially and have your name registered with us at once for a Free Copy of our "SOUVENIR of the ROYAL VISIT to INDIA of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES." It is a volume of nearly 200 pages and will contain a separate photograph of each member of the Royal Family, Royal Residences and other pictures of Special interest.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6 FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget," size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

WILL BE HELD

AT

MALABAR HILL

On TUESDAY the 27th and WEDNESDAY the 28th February, 1906.

COMMITTEE.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins Kt.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Bart.
Brig-General R. M. Greenfield.	Captain G. N. Hewett, R.N.
W. D. Sheppard, Esqr.	Jamsetji A. Wadia, Esqr.
H. V. Kemball, Esqr.	W. S. Millard, Esqr.
H. M. Phipson, Esqr.	M. Reid, Esqr.

A. M. Tod, Esqr. T. W. Cuffe, Esqr. } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

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FOLIAGE PLANTS.
CLASS II.
PALMS AND CYCADS,
CLASS III.
FERNS.
CLASS IV.
ANNUALS.
CLASS V.
BULBOUS and TUBEROUS PLANTS in FLOWER.
CLASS VI.
CLIMBERS.
IN TUBS or POTS.
CLASS VII.
CUT FLOWERS.
CLASS VIII.
BOUQUETS and VASES of FLOWERS.
CLASS IX.
DINNER TABLE DECORATIONS.
CLASS X.
ORCHIDS.
CLASS XI.
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CLASS XII.
FOR NURSERYMEN.
CLASS XIII.
FRUITS.
CLASS XIV.
VEGETABLES.
CCASS XV.
BEST COLLECTION of ECONOMIC PLANTS.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Special arrangements for judging these will be made later on and due notice given in the daily papers.

Detailed lists may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretaries.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appears in the "Bombay Gazette," of the 18th November, 1905, intimating that Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, will on the 7th December, 1905, submit for Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagee, the right, title and interest of MADHOWRAO KASSINATH and WASANTRAO MADHOWRAO, the Mortgagors, in certain landed properties situate at Loharchawl, Sheik Memon Street, Colbhat Road, Bhendy Bazar Road, Byculla, Parel, Mahim and Memonwada, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. ANANDRAO GANPATRAO, VINAYEKRAO GANPATRAO, CRISHNARAO GANPATRAO, SHAMRAO GUNPATRAO, BAMBAO GANPATRAO and BABOOLJI GANPATRAO, to give notice to all intending purchasers that our clients do NOT ADMIT that the said Madhowrao Kassinath and Wassantrao Madhowrao or either of them had at the date of the alleged mortgage or now have any right, title or interest in the said properties or any of them or that the said Mortgagors had any right to mortgage the same.

Notice is also hereby given that the said properties and the Mortgagors allegal right, title and interest therein formed the subject matter of Suit No. 423 of 1901, and Appeal No. 1304, which were lately pending in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and the same form the subject of an Appeal to His Majesty-in-Council which is now pending in which proceedings our clients contention is that the said Mortgagors are not entitled to any right, title or interest, in the said properties, and the question as to whether the said Mortgagors or either of them had or have and if so what right, title or interest in the said properties or any of them will depend upon the final decision of the said Appeal to His Majesty-in-Council.

Notice is also hereby given that our clients do not admit the factum or bonafides or the validity of the mortgage alleged to have been executed by the said Mortgagors.

Notice is also hereby given that the property secondly described in the said advertisement was a short time ago with the sanction of the High Court sold by our clients and possession thereof was delivered to the Purchasor.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1905.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys High Court.

NOTICE,

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH in KARACHI, and have authorised Mr. ARTHUR ALBERT BOOKER, and Mr. AARON SOLOMON SASSOON TO SIGN our FIRM there.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRE Immediately a competent ENGINEER, having first class certificate to take charge of a pair of Triple Expansion Engines and the Machinery of a large Twin-Screw Hopper Dredger and at times, when required, the Engines of a Twin Screw Tug. Pay Rs. 250 per month rising to Rs. 300 with rations when dredger is working.

Reply with Copies of Testimonials, stating age, experience, and giving present address of two references to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office,
Manora, 16th November, 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to One P. M. on Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1905, for works in connection with the construction of OFFICERS QUARTERS, OUTHOUSES, LINES, CELLS &c., for the Police on the Agripada Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 303 of 1902.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA and another..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1905, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in the following property namely :—All that piece of land or ground partly hilly containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, (whereof two pieces admeasuring respectively 10320 and 10102 square yards are described as main land in the earlier title deeds), Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 747, Collector's New No. 1237 and New Survey No. 2398, together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon Assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 117 (2) 117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291, (1) 1291 (2) 1291 (3), 1292 (2), 1293, (3) 1294, 1294, 1295, and Street Nos, 45A, 45B 217, 218, 219, 219 219B, 220. 220A, 2 0B, 221 222, 223, all which premises are situate at Sewree in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kurrim, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Jackeria Bunder and on or towards the west partly by the property of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata and partly by the property of Cursetji Nowroji Wadia together with all Buildings, houses and outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to: 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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Acting Manager.

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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Soga, 699 tons, Captain, A. Mos, sailed yesterday for Singapore with a general cargo,

THE Hunsa Line steamer Gold Infels, 2216 tons, Captain K. Schwarz will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Kt. of the Thistle 4286 tons Captain G. S. Baker, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of Coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Linga 998 tons' Captain R. J. Rick ford sailed yesterday for Kurachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga, 3361 tons, captain T. J. Grier arrived in Harbour Yesterday from Melbourne with cargo of sleepers 481 horses and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara 1358 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf&is Karnchi with a general cargo and Lt. Col. W. Havl Stewart and 30 deck passengers

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons Captain M. G. Williams, arrived in Harbour Yesterday from Karachi &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers Mrs. Bambar and child Mr. Reynold, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Burjorji, 2 students and 386 deck.

ARRIVAE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromondel 2,783 tons captain G M Montford R N R which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 31st October waintermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai Mr E P Lalcaca and Mr S E Lalcaca. From Hongkong—Mrs Zeimner Mr O Kolwal Mr Boyell Mr Woo Mr S Chion and Mr W Young. From Singapore.—Mr T H S epperd. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Lcod infant Miss Barvrunm Mrs Ostermayer and children Mr Vanderspar Mr and Mrs Bhagalia Col Mrs and 3) Misses Hammond and 2 children Major Wardt Ensign Gore Dr Maxwell Capt Alton Staff Capt Welson Mr M McKernott Mr T Robeits Mrs Grattan Gerry Mr C Kirnsegle and Mr W Walker. From Melbourne—Mrs Hoyt and 2 infants Miss Armitage Mr and Mrs Phipson Miss Brodlelh Mrs C Hamilton. From Sydney—Mr S G Colgrane and Mrs Boyce. From Largo Boy—Mrs J C Anderson Mrs Gordon Mrs Toll Miss Stilhoell and Mrs Dimwodie.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Calcutta, Nov 11
20	Delta s	Daniel	London, Oct 28
	Imperator s	Lloyow	Trieste Nov 4
	Jelunga s	Grier	Melbourne, Oct 18
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jedah
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Soga s	Moo	Singapore
	Shah Allum s	Main	Coconada

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Delta for China
Steamer Neptune, for Philadelphia
Steamer Sindhana, for Calcutta &c
Steamer Imperator, for Trestie Karachie &c
Steamer Saga, Moo, Singapore
Steamer Shah Allum, Main, Coconada.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, left Portsaid, on the afternoon of the 18th instant

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer General arrived at Zanzibar frpm Bombay, this morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s China, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the evening of the 18th inst and is due here on the 22nd inst at daylight

The same Coy's s s Nippon, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—52 bales skins Max Klein
FOR HULL.
Kt Bachelor s—4000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co
FOR LEITH.
Dunrobin s—8000 cwts cotonseed Ralli Brothers
FOR ANTWERP
Kt Bachelor s—20003 cwts rapeseed Jehangir Cama and Co
FOR MARSEILLES
Diego Suarez s—4500 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri
FOR GENOA.
Diego Suarez s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co
Diego Suarez s—75 tons old iron C Boggino and Co ; 100 bales cotton Sorabji Framji and Co ; 400 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co
FOR BARCELONA.
Olympia s—710 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Neptune s—5001 tons Manganese B A Willis
FOR KOBE
Glenlee s—1000 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co ; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 175 bales cotton J Mooljee and Co 100 bales cotton H M Madraswalla and Co ; 400 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha
FOR MOJIE.
Glenlee s—400 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Glenlee s—2000 cwts tuneal H H Suleman and Co
FOR SHANGHAI
Glenlee s—36 bales twist Talate and Co ; 56 balesitwist The Japan Cotton Trading Co
Delta s—1000 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; 600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co ; 208 bales twist J David

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P RUSSELL COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, November 21.
DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compoundjto-day Tuesday at 6-45 p m and on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 8-15 p m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters i to-day Tuesday and on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 8-45 respectively.

E E COMPANY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6 30 p m to-day Tuesday on Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical instruction.

By Order
A STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. R. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, November 21.

1. There will be company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College. Byculla to-day, (Tuesday) next, the 21st Instant, at 8-45 p m.
Dress.—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.
2. There will be Company Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 15 p m on Wednesday next, the 22nd Instant.
Dress.—Plain Clothes. Rifles and Side Arms.
3. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 3 p.m. on Wednesday next the 22nd Instant.
Dress.—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms,
4. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday next the 23rd Instant.
5. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday next the 24th Instant at Head Quarters at 6 p m
The following Officer N C Officers having fired for the Viceroy's Prize are eligible to shoot in the second stage of the same competition Results of the first stage may be seen at Head-Quarters :—Major L. M. English V D Corporal P R Soondy and Sergt M Vevers.
7. The following have been awarded prize in the Viceroy Prize Comptor Sergt. Major S. Briffitt Rs. 8.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant R. V. R.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 13.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 11-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	100	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Stg Loan	105 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 9 16	=	— 1 8
2 months hence	29 7-8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	64	=	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20 43 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4 86 1-2	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	=	do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 5-8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	3 5-8 per cent	=	do
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Nov. sellers firm			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Guzerat 43 5-8 Nov-Dec sellers			
Yellow Cawnpore 43 3-4 N D value			firm
Brown 41 Nov-Dec sellers			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 41 1-4 Nov-Dec sellers quiet			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York, 8 5-16			

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 5·89 — 11. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 24,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·70	5·73	5·77
—8	—8	—8
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·70	5·83	5·85
—8	—8	—8
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5·86	5·87	5·89
—8	—8	—7

Receipts at U S Ports	51,000
Do last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do, do Continent	11,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·15 unchgd
Futures, month of Dec	10·49 — 20 a
Do do. Mar	10·81 + 18 a

a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-16
Futures, month of Feb	10·75 — 30
Do, do May	11·09 — 23
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	6,85,000
Stock in London	21,000
Total visible supply	3,320,000
	+330,000
Total visible supply East Indian	123,000
Total Quantity in sight	4,520,000
	+510,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 18th Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	6,687 bales.
Wheat	18,297 cwts.
Linseed	3,394 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,47 do
Gingellyseed	13,326 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	253 do
Castorseed	2,442 do
Rice	2,143 do
Myrabolams	1,720 do
Cottonseed	11,078 do
Mowrasee	2,487 do
Gram	4,617 do
Joowar	79 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Coin, Rs. 7,500
Silver Bullion, Rs. 77,625
Ex s s Peninshur from London

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d
Do, 6	do,	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 to 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	...	150
Shanghai 30	do.	...	208 1-2
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'3
1st Settlement, 1st December	98'6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE— MONEY.

Bank of England since 28th Sept.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 20th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready Buyers	6	15	0
Forward Dec.	7	3	6
RAPESEED,—Tone strong			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	6	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	12	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	29	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone easier.			
Howree Khandeish	41	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Imports	9,000 ,,

Nov-Dec,	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·59	5·63	5·66
—11	—11	—11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·69	5·73	5·74
—11	—11	—11
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·75	5·76	5·78
—11	—11	—11

COTTON.—The market is very quiet, and prices have further declined in the absence of enquiry from buyers. The following are the closing "Sutta" quotations.

Bengals Fully Good January ... Rs. 189
Broach M.-G. good March ... ,, 240

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	195	187	...	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms	200	192	...	25th Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	200	192	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	209	...	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	202	25th Jan
Khanguam, fair staple (M.-G.)	211	...	...	25th Jan
Karanja do, (M.-G)				
Akola do, (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	214	...	...	,, ,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	218	...	,, ,,
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	248	25th Mar
Muttia (M. G.)	...	...	209	Jan-Feb

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th November as compared with the statement of the 11th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	Nov. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,00	87,00,900
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,34,538	62,37,314
Public Deposits at Branches	31,94,503	25,58,304
Other Deposits	7,15,04,840	7,16,45,477
Post Bills	11,723	11,723
Bundries	19,80,361	20,61,793
	10,03,26,017	10,05,94,614
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10 65,955	1,09 13,303
Other authorised Securities	38,54,700	38,54,700
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	51,39,930	62,25,332
Loans do, do.	1,83,91,345	1,75,34,577
Bills discounted and purchased	2,81,25,496	3,03,25,513
Dead Stock	2,83,716	2,83,342
Stamps and Stationery	2,710	2,709
Balances with other Banks	19,39,076	11,89,236
Sundries	2,16,985	2,17,247
Cash	3,16 07,142	3,00,48,705
	10,09,26,017	10,05,94,614

THE YARN MARKET.

THE following market report has been received from Hongkong by Messrs. Phirozeshah B. Petit and Co. :—

The quiet and dull tone of our Yarn market reported in our last circular continued throughout the whole of the fortnight under review. The importers were hasty sellers even at a concession on last mail's prices, as big lots are pouring in, augmenting the previous heavy unsold stock in first hands, and the Chinese dealers confined their purchases to their actual requirements only. Prices in all counts and descriptions (except in No. 20s) have declined from fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and even this decline had not the effect of a healthy sale here. Reports from the consuming districts are far from encouraging, and hence the slackness of demand. The Chinese dealers are underselling their previous purchases amongst themselves at even lower rates than the prices quoted in this circular, as the time of their clearances is running short. The tightness of money amongst the Chinese had also a great effect in checking business. Looking at the unsold stock in first hands, and the uncleared stock in the hands of the Chinese dealers, a rise in prices is not expected in the near future.

The stock of No. 20s, being too small in the hands of the Chinese dealers, operators purchased a good lot of selected threads at last mail's prices. There are still inquired for at current rates.

No. 16s. seems to be out of favour, only one parcel changed hands at a dollar lower.

A moderate business is reported in selected threads of No. 12s, at a decline of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale. Others are out of favour.

The heavy unsold stock of No. 10s, had greatly retarded business and a concession of about one dollar brought a few of the Chinese dealers in the market and a very trifle business is reported.

No. 8s, still remains neglected.

A few selected threads of No. 6s, moved at last mail's prices or a shade lower.

The market closes dull and quiet.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 50 bales of No. 6s. 875 bales of No. 10s. 625 bales of No. 12s, 50 bales of No. 16s, and 1,450 bales of No. 20s in all about 3,050 bales.

It is also reported that out of the arrivals for this port about 3,000 bales are of forward sale contracted.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports amount to about 4,000 bales.

The Unsold Stock is estimated at about 54,000 bales.

The Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 62,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No sales reported.

Japanese Yarn.—No sales reported.

Exchange.—We quote to-day, on India, at Rs. 148 1-4 per cent.; London, at 1s. 11 3-4d.; Shanghai, at tls. 71 1-2 silver 28 13-10d.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," November 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major A J Macnab F R C S I M S (Bengal) is placed on special duty with effect from the 18th Nov to accompany the Right Hon Baron Curzon P C G M S I G M I E on the return of His Lordship to Europe

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay :—Capt C R Rakhle I M S (Bombay) Capt C H S Lincoln I M S

The services of Lieut H K W Brnce 2nd Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut B G S Clarke Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr-Genl in the North-West Frontier Province with effect from the date of assuming charge of his appointment with the Khyber Rifles

Capt A K Rawlins D S O 24th Punjabis Offg Inspecting Officer of Raipurtana Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed with effect from the 15th Nov as Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Capt J W Little Indian Medical Service an offg Agency Surg of the 2nd class is posted as Civil Surg of Wana.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive promotions in the Account Dept are notified—With effect from the 4th of Oct Mr H G Tomkins to class III. With effect from the 16th of Oct Mr H G H Keene to class III of Accountants Genl Mr K B Wagle to class I and Mr H N Heseltine to class III.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified—With effect from the 24th of Sept in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr G D Padmjee Mr R E Pritchard to officiate in class I, Mr A. Dewmarch to officiate in class II and Mr A G Barr to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List With effect from the 3rd of Oct Mr A Newmarch to revert to class III and Mr A G Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 3rd of Oct. Mr L E Pritchard to revert to class II. Messrs W H E Mellor and L J W Morgan to revert to class IV, and with effect from the same date, Mr O J Sykes to revert to class V of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W A Liddell Royal Engr Assist Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept is granted combined leave out of India for eight months including sixty days privilege leave.

PIMPLES AND FACE SORES,

In how many instances do we see otherwise perfect features, if not made wholly repulsive, at least altogether uninviting, by unsightly pimples and face sores! Persons so afflicted are entitled to very little consideration, inasmuch as their troubles are almost entirely due to their own negligence. The impure matter in the blood is striving to escape, and, as a consequenee, pimples and face sores are produced. Though the eye cannot observe them, the skin contains thousands of minute blood vessels, called capillaries. When through impurities in the blood, these little vessels become clogged, pimples and face sores result. Cosmetics and such like preparations may hide the appearance of the pimples, but they do not touch the source. They merely, as it were, drive the cause into the system, which must again come to the surface, and the pimples return. It will, therefore, be seen that the only effective way in which to deal with such disfigurements—and disfigurements they really are—is to get to the root of them; and this can only be done by the liver and the various digestive organs being acted upon, to enable them to clear all waste matter out of the body, and thereby purify the blood. Bile Beans are specially calculated to have this effect, as they act directly upon the liver, and cause it to create the bile, the natural purgative of the body, and thus ensure a safe, sure and speedy remedy.

Miss Annie Harriet Gould, of 67, Spencer Road, Stoke Newington, says :—"I had nasty pimples and blotches all over my face and body, and I could not get rid of them. My blood was quite out of order, and as I gradually got worse I came to be in a very bad state indeed. All day I felt tired, couldn't rouse myself to make any effort, had constant headache, and felt altogether wretched. I began to try Bile Beans, and within a few days they made an astonishing difference in me. My headache ceased I grew stronger, brightened up, and the pimples and blotches disappeared entirely. They have never returned, and my skin is now as clear as can be."

When you suffer from pimples, blotches on the skin, or blood impurities, or if you are troubled with indigestion, headache, anaemia, biliousness, piles, or imperfect liver action, a course of Bile Beans is absolutely essential to your recovery. Obtainable from all druggists and medicine vendors, for Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 for a large bottle (containing three times the quantity) or from the Bile Bean Mfg., Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 6 for 6 bottles, and Rs 2-8 or Rs. 14 for 6 large bottles.

Bombay Agents, Messrs Kemp & Co.

FREE SAMPLE.—Cut out this coupon and send with One anna stamp for a free sample to the Bile Bean Mfg., Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 21st Nov. 1905

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BURE—November 20, at Colaba, the wife of P. de Bure, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOGAN—November, 16, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Ross Logan, of a daughter.
MAWSON—November 4 at Aijal. Lushai Hills, the wife of Owen Mawson, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—SYKES—November, 18, at Lahore, Richard Tharratt Moore to Wynnefred Mary Sykes.
REYNOLDS—MARSHALL—November 15, At Orai Church, Orai by the Rev J Gomper Z, Chaplain of Jhansi, Frank Reynolds, U P of Agra and Oudh Police Force, second son of Mr W H Reynolds, F R G S, Superintendent Forest Surveys (retired), to Enid, second daughter of Mr J N Marshall Melbourne, Australia.

AN IDEAL TOOTH WASH

Kemp's Floral Mouth Elixir is both an antiseptic and a disinfectant. By persistent use teeth are preserved from decay a sweetness is imparted to the breath, and a sense of coolness to the mouth which is particularly refreshing in hot climates.

It is a delightful and fragrant preparation to be used in the place of tooth powder.

One teaspoonful in a glass of water makes an excellent mouth lotion, which entirely removes any unpleasant odour in the breath.

Price per 7 oz bottle Rs. 1-4,
14 oz bottle Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-35m, 6-22a. Low water, 0-43a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Alvaro and Zeman's performance, 9 p.m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On account of the 15, 16, examination falling on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will not address the Brotherhood as proposed, but will do so on Saturday, the 25th November.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mina Dagdoo, a Hindu mochi lad aged 13, residing with his parents in Bapoo Hajam Moholla, died from hydrophobia at the J.J. Hospital on Saturday. The lad it appears, was bitten by a dog at Dhanji Street about two-and-a-half months ago.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.—The Surgeon in charge G. T. Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the donation of Rs. 100 sent by Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee Harver, Mahim, for the purpose of purchasing sweetmeats for the patients in commemoration of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers, of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maitandaine, Band Master, commanding at 5-45 P. M.

March of the Peers	Iolanthi	Sullivan
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Selection	La Regina De Golconda	Donizetti
American Sketch	Down South	Myd Ikern
Selection	Three little Maids	Rubens
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Mahanatan Beach	J P Souza
Overture	Perles D'Or	E Ouvier
Valse	Lune de Miel	E Waldteufel
Selection	The Casino Girl	Herman Fink
Cake Walk	Tootsie Wootsie	Ch Rockwell
Plonnis	Im May	Th Kruse
Mazurka	Flours de Amerique	E Waldteufel
March	The 7th Regiment	Coote

CHILDREN'S VAUDEVILLE.—Bombay has promised to it a novel entertainment which judging by the approbation it has received elsewhere should find favour with Bombay residents. The entertainment takes the form of a Vaude-ville performance by children ranging in age from under five to fifteen, and a glance at old programmes shows that Messrs. Liddiard and Meddleton's youngsters are ambitious in their performances. Arrangements are being concluded for their appearance here, and full particulars will be published at an early date. They expect to open on Saturday.

THEFT FROM A CHILD.—At a Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Noormahomed Mowjiabux, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, with the theft of seven silver bangles, the property of one Mahomed Ramzan. It appears that yesterday evening, complainant's daughter, aged about six, was playing on a maidan at Madanpura, when accused induced her away to a lonesome spot, where he removed the ornaments from her wrists and ran away. He was subsequently arrested by the police, and the property recovered. The Magistrate sentenced accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Sanderson charged Raghoo Bapoo, a Hindu, with the theft of a silver watch and chain, the property of a Hindu woman, named Putlibai. The evidence showed that on Saturday last, at 11 a.m., complainant noticed accused running out of her room, when she raised an alarm. Some townsmen chased the accused and caught him some distance away, when the latter threw the watch and chain into a gutter. His Worship sentenced the accused, who had two previous convictions against him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.—We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears elsewhere in our columns to-day regarding a flower show which it is proposed to hold in Bombay on February 27th and 28th 1906. The show will be under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Lamington, and will be held at Malabar Hill. An influential Committee has in hand the arrangements and there is every promise that the show will meet with the support that it deserves. There will be fifteen classes of exhibits, which will include most of the varieties of annuals, ferns, plants, besides fruits and vegetables usually exhibited at Indian Flower Shows. Messrs. A M. Tod and T. W. Cuffe are the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, Nov. 19.

A MERCHANT of the Cantonment left his house well secured with six Chubb's locks about two days ago, and went away to his native village, about thirty miles from here, where he owns some fields. On the night of a festival, the locks were picked by some unknown person or persons, and the building entered into and rifled of all its contents, leaving only two bags of copper change, apparently through an oversight, or because they were too heavy to be easily carried away without detection. No clue has, as yet, been obtained as to the perpetrators of the deed, notwithstanding all the efforts of the local police to unravel the mystery.

A Municipal meeting of the Aurangabad City was convened the other day, when it was unanimously resolved to stop all the usual road repairs, and to sink and construct wells in the surrounding villages, and also to clean out, as well as to repair the anicut at the Mogal water Reservoir at Palsi, the funds to be allotted from "maintenance for roads."

The Revenue Commissioner has proceeded on his annual tour of inspection throughout his division, which comprises the Aurangabad, Bhir, Purbhani, and Nandair districts. Whilst at Jalna, he ordered the establishment of a Sanitary Department at a cost of about rupees two hundred "per mensem" which is greatly needed there.

Mr. S. M. Cornelius, the District Engineer of Aurangabad, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. has been ordered to keep in reserve a special tonga and sowars with relays of horses and ponies to superintend the following emergent works now in progress :—(1) A new road from Pachora to Roza and Elora Caves (2) clearing up the brushhood around the place and (3) clearing out and fumigating the Ellora Caves etc.

A sham-fight took place yesterday between two Brigades, the right consisting of four Companies of the 98th Infantry, four Companies of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, and a half Squadron of the 34th Poona Horse under the command of Captain A. H. Allenby, of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry and Captain W. E. Fye of the 98th Infantry. The 1st Battalion was ordered by the Officer, commanding the station to proceed to the Satara hills three, miles distant from the Cantonment, by rapid marches. After resting a while then they were ordered to attack the enemy, who were in force, at Chikalthana, which is about 9 miles from Satara, Opposed to this force, a Battalion, consisting of four Companies of the 98th, four Companies of the 73rd Carnatic Infantries and a half Squadron of the 34th Poona Horse under the Command of Captain G. S. Palmer of 98th Infantry were ordered to proceed to Urseol, which is situated beyond the city about 4 miles from the Cantonment. On ascertaining that the enemy was assembled at Chikalthana, both the Battalions proceeded by forced march to attack the enemy's Camp, which they did by rapid volleys and independent firing at about 10-30 a. m. Subsequently intelligence was received that another force was about to attack the railway station, on which, both the Battalions at Chikalthana proceeded at once to defend the place, and soon dispersed the enemy. This closed the proceedings for the day at about 1 p.m. The umpires wer Lt.-Col. A. W. Leonard of the 98th Infantry for the right half battalion and Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Bremner, of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry for the left.

An interesting game of Hockey was played yesterday, on the Cavalry Parade Ground between two composite teams of the 98th Infantry and a team of the 34th Poona Horse aided by a few players from the 73rd Carnatic Infantry. The team of the 98th included Lieut J. P. Mitford, Lieut. B. B. Hall, Lieut. G. D. Wright, Jamadar Shankarparshad Pande. The opposite side included Captain Clarke Lieutenants J. L. Murphy, J. C. T. Broadbent, J. E. Carey, C. H. G. Black E. St. C. Gray, R. W. W. Grimshaw, and P. F. G. Norbury. The contest was very keen and was witnessed by a large crowd from the Cantonment, the Lancers and the 73rd C. I. A large marquee was pitched for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen of the station, who graced the occasion with their presence, while the Band of the 98th played. In the 1st Chukkar, the 98th scured seven goals to their opponents' nil, and in the second round the successful team scored two goals while their adversaries gained only one.

A THEATRICAL COMPANY'S PROPRIETOR.

DISPUTE WITH AN ACTOR.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit, in which Muljibhai Asharam Oza, proprietor of the Arya Subodh Natak Mandali, prayed to restrain Ratilal Chhaganlal, an actor in his theatrical company, from engaging in any other theatrical business. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said this was an action for specific performance of a contract of service, brought by a theatrical proprietor against an actor. The plaintiff was the proprietor of the Morbi Theatrical Company; and the defendant a young man whose age was contested, had been in his service for over ten years. On the 3rd August 1904, the defendant and his younger brother admittedly an infant, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, whereby they undertook to act for him for a period of three years; and there was a negative covenant not to engage in my other theatrical business during that term. The plaint set out that, in defiance of the plaintiff's directions, the defendant on 31st August last, left the plaintiff's service, and remained away on the 2nd September, when the plaintiff staged a new play called Sarusvatti, in which the defendant was cast for an important part; that the defendant insisted on living with his father-in-law off the company's promises, though this was contrary to the company's rules and to the understanding implied in the agreement, especially as the defendant's father-in-law was a servant in a Rival Company; and that the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to perform his part of the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1905.

SCHOOLS AND MILITARY TRAINING.

MR. H. F. TRIPPEL, Principal of the Military College at Richmond, has set himself to ascertain the opinions of the headmasters of the Public Schools on the subject of Lord Roberts's appeal. At the same time he seeks to further that appeal and bring home to parents as well as to headmasters and school boys the desirability of their training to arms if only as a preventive against conscription. Patriotism should suffice to bring about the desired result. But it does not, and Lord Roberts is deserving the gratitude of the country by indicating how conscription is to be avoided and by his strenuous advocacy of obligatory physical training and enforced instruction in rifle-shooting for all schools and colleges. It is not claimed that marksmanship and physical education constitute the sole qualifications of a soldier, but as Lord Roberts pertinently observes, their due development takes time, whereas it needs no very long period to prepare men—especially infantrymen—for the ranks, provided that they are of proper physique and have previously been taught to shoot. Mr. Trippel holds that in certain respects and up to a point, headmasters of public schools have it in their hands to make or mar the success of any proposal of the kind, though the King himself expressed the earnest hope that the boys of the different schools would take up rifle-shooting. In Mr. Trippel's view, in no other country does there exist any position quite comparable with that of the headmaster of a Great English School. A man who holds a post of this distinction, wields almost unrivalled powers of moulding his boys' minds, of forming their habits of thought, of stamping his individuality upon their characters. On the other hand, a headmaster knows very well that even his great authority has its limitations. Account has to be taken of the traditions as well as of the difficulties of the individual schools, of the predilections entertained by the governing body and, above all, of the wishes of the parents who entrust him sons to his keeping. While, therefore, the aid which the schoolmasters as a body can give to the present scheme may, under favourable circumstances, be considerable, it should be remembered that what a headmaster deem desirable in the abstract, is by no means the measure of what he perceives to be possible under the actual conditions in which he finds himself,

Of course, there might be the primary objection that boys in Public Schools are they who would become officers in case they joined the army at all, even if such training as is proposed should be conducive to militarism and that little in the direction of warding off conscription can be effected by the mere teaching how to shoot, in public schools. If it could be introduced widely in the elementary schools, it might effect more, for there are to be found precisely the class from which it is hoped to draw the better lot of men of whom, it is hoped, the Army will sooner or later be composed. Meantime, however, the headmasters of the Public Schools are being approached. Dr. Warre, the late headmaster of Eton, finds no justification whatever for the opinion that military training encourages "militarism" or that it makes the boys worse scholars or worse boys, On the contrary, his experience was that all boys who went through that discipline and instruction were the better for it, gaining by it an increase in the power of self-control and still further in the power of being useful to their country in their after life. Moreover he believes that the salvation of the country as regards national defence, depends upon the right and timely training of its youth with reference to this special national need. Five years ago the Committee of the Headmasters' Conference resolved unanimously that it is desirable that all school boys and University students, in fact all youths above the age of fifteen years, capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled for instruction in drill, manœuvres and the use of arms. The Committee submitted their resolution to over a hundred schoolmasters and received answers in direct affirmative of its underlying principle, from all but nineteen. Dr. Wood's reply was to the effect that at Harrow every boy had to learn to handle a rifle and to pass a standard in shooting. And in explanation he said that at the back of their minds in making this new departure was the conviction that the alternatives were conscription or rifle clubs.

Mr. King, headmaster of Bedford Grammar school, holds that all boys should be put through a course of rifle-shooting. He strongly favours school cadet corps and of everything which tends to promote efficiency. Dr. Gray, the Warden of Bradfield, would have the boys taught to shoot, but would not have training of a military character. He would have it carried on without uniform and free from any feature of militarism, believing it is indispensable for the success of the movement that the system of discipline under which it is conducted should be solely that of the Public School and its 'moral organism," a system which is distinct from, and often antagonistic to, what he apologetically calls the starched discipline of the military organism. Dr. Rendall of Charterhouse encourages rifle-shooting by certain exemptions, but would have it compulsory instead of voluntary in various other schools. The headmaster of Dulwich, Mr. Gilkes, the new headmaster of Eton, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton are in accord with Dr. Warre; the latter, whilst at Haileybury, having revived the cadet corps there. The headmasters of Marlborough, of Repton and Uppingham all favour cadet corps; to the last of these belonging the credit of having been the pioneer in the cause of rifle-shooting. Difficulties stand in the way of great schools in London, and the headmaster of Westminster enumerates some of the most important of them. But it is satisfactory to learn from Colonel Gough, who commanded the Public Schools Brigade this year, that the boys, when in camp, made improvement from day to day. After the first two days, he says, their progress was astonishing and at the end of a week they were moulded into quite excellent soldiers. If their training lasted a fortnight, Colonel Gough believes they would really attain a high grade of efficiency and would have learned a considerable deal of the duties and work of a soldier. They are both intelligent and keen. Thus it will be seen that progress is being made in the direction of universal training. There is little doubt that it will continue and spread. If so, it matters little, except for the present, if Lord Roberts's appeal is not so cordially responded to as was anticipated.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

AT last the vote of the Storthing promises peace for Norway. The rupture between the two countries has passed through various stages from pacific discussion to almost openly avowed intention of appeal to arms. Fortunately for Europe such drastic measures have been unnecessary and the reports that both the King and the Kaiser have directed a warship to escort Prince Charles to Christiana tends to show that everybody is pleased and that no subsequent complications need be feared. Saturday will see the entry of the Prince into his new kingdom when he will assume the name of King Hako VII and the preparations for the rejoicings show that the Government's choice is popular with the people. School masters have been so prone to teach "Norway and Sweden" as two indistinguishable parts of a whole that to the majority the news of the rupture came as a shock. The population of the two countries are akin in many respects but there is one striking difference between them. While Sweden possesses a nobility and a limited franchise with a Government which smacks somewhat of autocracy and "class," Norway has a democratic farming and peasant population. There are no Norwegian Nobles and eighty per cent. of its male population has a voice in its Government as compared with only thirty per cent. in Sweden. It has been suggested that Norway has shown a surly disposition in return for the benignancy of the Swedish rule. To find the original cause of the trouble it is necessary to go back in history. Briefly the blame may be laid at the door of Napoleon who caused the division of the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark then ruled over by one King.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Norway was handed over by Russia to Sweden as a reward for Marshall Bernadotte's assistance. The resistance offered to this arrangement was overcome by force and eventually in the absence of another claimant King Karl XIII was elected King of Norway. The oath then taken to observe the Norwegian constitution has been sworn by every succeeding King, but Norway has never forgotten that the Swedish success of 1814 was more diplomatic than military, and has never acknowledged itself as a conquered nation. The main point in the recent trouble, which was brewing for twenty-five years and culminated in the respectful dethronement of King Oscar, is the demand for a separate Consular Service for Norway which the Stockholm Government had declined to grant. The Storthing passed a law, it was promptly presented to King Oscar and his assent was as unhesitatingly refused. The immediate result was the historic meeting of the National Assembly on June 7 which deposed King Oscar from his rule. Since then events have followed each other in quick succession. There was the possibility of a struggle in which Norway fighting for its freedom and helped by its wild and thickly wooded mountains could have had little difficulty in holding its own; there was the difficulty of finding a Prince to accept the Crown and there was the greatest difficulty of all of pleasing the Powers. For some time the action of the Kaiser looked as if he were deliberately striving to further entangle an already complicated problem, but, as we have said above, fortunately for the peace of Europe a satisfactory way has been found out of the troubles, all the more satisfactory to us in that our close connection with the new reigning House affords a great measure of protection to us both commercially and politically in the matter of Russia which most closely occupies the minds of those who are looking forward to the results of the rearrangement of friendships which is gradually taking place. On this point Englishmen must be entirely satisfied, and few but must sympathise with Norway for struggling to regain its independence as a kingdom which until 1814 had existed for over a thousand years.

AMERICAN RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THAT Rugby football in America is a strangely different game from football in England, an article in the "Westminster Gazette" by the President of Harvard University makes clear. It is well-known, of course, that the American game is by far the more violent and dangerous of the two, that the players meet one another encased in leathern armour and padded up to the eyes, but the tenour of Mr. Eliot's article is that there is a considerable lack of real chivalry in it. Advantages are taken of the impenetrable involution of the mass play to evade the eyes of the umpire and the rules which forbid unnecessary roughness. There is no hesitation, he hints, to do anything that brings a victory nearer, and a profitable violence can often escape notice. "Off side play," he says, "holding, and disabling opponents by kneeling and kicking and by heavy blows on the head and particularly about the eyes, nose and jaw—no means have been found of preventing these violations of rules by both coaches and players." And when a man is wounded he becomes an obviously weak spot in the field, and charge after charge may be made against him; men even simulate disablement to misdirect the work of an opposing team. The whole game seems to be military in its ruses and in the prevailing ferocity of attack in the teams. Apparently, the main cause of this over serious character in the game is "the immoderate desire to win inter-collegiate matches." Colleges even develop, under this stimulus, a real hostility to one another which makes the matches bread ill-blood between them. This character of American football, even if the account is slightly exaggerated, cannot commend itself to the English ideas of fair play, the open acceptance on both sides of certain "sportsmanlike" conditions.

THEIR Excellencies Lord Lamington and Lord and Lady Asquith'l visited Elephanta yesterday afternoon.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Mooltan, with the Outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE s.s. Hilda, a mail packet between Southampton and Havre has run ashore during the night. Over one hundred and twenty of the passengers and crew were drowned while only five were saved.

THE Calcutta crematorium is now far advanced towards completion and should be ready by the end of December.

A SEPOY of the 13th Rajputs doing duty at the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, shot himself dead on Sunday, with his rifle.

IT is reported that the Korean Government intends appealing to the Powers with a view of annulling Japan's protectorate, as specified in the new Treaty of Alliance.

ACCORDING to a special message from Hongkong to the "Times of Ceylon" the first batch of Russian prisoners embarked at Kobe, on the 12th instant, for Vladivostock.

THE Hon. Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Agriculture, left yesterday for Calcutta by the Jubbalpore Mail.

THE Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

MR. W. R. GOURLAY, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Private Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for Bengal.

MR. H. S. ASHTON, of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust, to fill the additional seat allotted to the Chamber under the provisions of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Amendment Act, 1905.

THE business brought forward at the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday, comprise the introduction of a Bill to amend the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, a Bill to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876, and a Bill to abolish the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund.

THE Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. Stanley Ismay, C. S. I., Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I., Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., and Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A FARTHING postage from Peshawar to Aden or Mandalay may seem to some ridiculously cheap; to others it is a serious expenditure. A native Municipal official who sent the Manager of our Lahore contemporary a postcard which went astray wrote tearfully in another:—"This is the second piece I have wasted in vain."

THE South Burma Tin Mines Co. has been registered with a capital of £30,000 in £1 shares. The Company's object is to adopt the agreement between Messrs. J. Eglinton and Jackson to acquire and hold mines, mining, water or other rights, privileges and concessions in Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States or elsewhere in Malaya, or other parts of Asia.

THE Railway Board has sanctioned the purchase of three rail motor coaches for experimental use on the Madras Railway, at a cost of Rs. 90,000. The Traffic Manager has made out a strong case for the introduction of rail motors to take the short distance traffic on certain portions of the main line, and thus facilitate and economise the working of the through traffic.

IT is probable that Mr. E. B. Plumer, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, will shortly be invested with Civil powers and created Assistant Sessions Judge for the Gold Field area. The Mysore Government, if they decide to take this step, will be putting to the best use the legal training recently undertaken by this officer in his studies for the English Bar.

WIRELESS telegraph communication between Saugor Island and the pilot vessel "Fraser" having proved successful, the system was thrown open for public telegrams for the 13th November, at the usual rates for inland telegrams. In telegrams addressed to ships the charges must be paid by the sender as usual, and by the addresses on telegrams from ships. The pilot boat plying between the light-ship and incoming or outgoing vessels will carry telegrams to and fro.

THE Jail population of Bengal continues to increase, and in 1904, the daily average strength of the prisoners in twenty-one of the jails throughout the year was in excess of the prescribed accommodation. In some prisons there is danger of over-crowding, and there are still barracks in which prisoners have to sleep in more than two rows. Despite these disadvantages, however, the statistics of sickness and mortality indicate steady improvement in the health of the prisoners, and the death-rate of 1904, which was 1980 per thousand, is the lowest on record.

THE total number of letters, postcards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the ten Dead Letter offices in India during the past year was 5,264,164, as compared with 4,630,403 in the previous year. Of the total number of articles, 1,363,311, or 25·90 per cent, were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed; while 2,712,317 or 51·52 per cent. were issued for return to the senders. Out of the latter number 318,914, or nearly 8 per cent. in all, came back to the Dead Letter offices. The total number of articles finally deposited as "dead" was 1,500,450. This last figure, which is only 0·2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery during the year, includes a large number of articles which from their nature were not capable of delivery. It may be added that valuable securities and other property of the nominal value of Rs. 2,83,487 were found in articles which had to be opened during the year in the five more important Dead Letter offices.

THE Ellerman Hall and City lines, says the "Yorkshire Evening News" of to-day, announce a monthly express service from Liverpool to Egypt, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The service will commence on December 14, with the Trafford Hall, a new steamer launched recently. The average passage to Port Said is to be ten and a half days, and to Bombay twenty-one days' sea passage, the Suez Canal excluded. The steamers allocated to this service include the new steamer City of Calcutta, which recently made a passage to Calcutta under twenty-six days.

"HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE."

In the hazy distance he sees himself a full Consul, earning £800 a year, or even rising to the dignity of a Consul-General, with £1,000. At present he is Acting Vice-consul in his Britannic Majesty's Levant Consular service, and his income is £400.

It is not likely writes Jhon Foster Fraser in the "Pall Mall Gazette" you ever heard of the quaint, rickety, ramshackle Turkish town where it is his duty to represent British interests. As a matter of fact there are no British interests, as the phrase is usually understood. No Britons live in the place. Whether British trade there was has been bulged aside by energetic Austrians or accommodating Germans. Yet he writes to the Foreign Office voluminous reports, which occasionally find quotation in a podgy Blue Book, which nobody reads, or which are dumped into the vaultes of Whitehall to mould and to rot. Still, he is a cheerful young fellow. His greeting may be of the chill, official English kind; yet there is a sterling grip in his handshake. Later he tells you that a visitor is a godsend.

The British Vice-Consulate in an out-of-the-way Turkish town is a poor reflex of the glory of the British Empire. The taxpayer at home is ever grumbling about increased expenditure, and the gentlemen in Whitehall, who have to account for the farthings, have hearts of adamant to consular appeals. A small contribution, called "office allowance," is made toward the rent and the wages of the "kavass," or messenger. But the chief burden falls on his Majesty's youthful representative. So when he has paid his rent, perhaps £40, perhaps £90, a year, furnished his house, provided himself with two horses, hired a cook and personal servant paid the wage of the "Canvass, fed himself and his household, made the innumerable presents associated with official life in the East, there is not much balance out of his salary.

The Consulate is a dingy, melancholy-looking building, possibly up a side street that is pungent with strange, unappetising odours, and the shrill cries of fantastic-garbed itinerant merchants. Over the door is a large, yellowish, lozenge-shaped, cheap enamelled tin showing the Royal arms—tawdry, and evidently supplied under contract by the hundred. If there be an adjoining slab of garden a flagstaff stands with the hoist-ropes impatiently stapping its sides and if the garden be absent then the flagstaff is attached to the small but inevitable balcony over the doorway. On the King's birthday and every Sunday a crumpled Union Jack shakes its folds and takes an airing.

The entrance hall, as large as a good-sized dining-room, is bare. Heavy boots on the bare boards make that rowdy, hollow, echoing sound you hear when tramping an empty house. The walls, tinted with crude blue colour-wash, are unadorned save, possibly, for a posted bill bluntly informing you that British subjects abroad may register the birth of their children at the Consulate, for which service the Consul is entitled to charge a fee of two shillings. On one side you catch a glimpse, through a door ajar, of a dejected apartment with a bed in a corner (the private room of the kavass), on another is a dreary Chancery—the official part of the Consulate, a cheap table, with wheezy pens on a blotting-pad it would be dangerous to use, an unpainted cupboard, an iron safe, where the papers are kept, a pile of dusty and dishevelled London, Paris, and Constantinople newspapers in a corner. A map of the Balkans Peninsula hangs on one of the walls. Here sits the dragoman, the interpreter, a quick-witted, European-clad, but fez-wearing Armenian, who learnt his English at Robert College on the banks of the Bosphorus, and finds it profitable to give his services return for the protection of living under the British flag.

But there is the Vice-Counsul's own room. Consuls-General and full Consuls, especially if there is a wife, make this home in a foreign land like an English home. But the young Vice-Consul, with may be only half a dozen years in the Levant service, is a bachelor, his instructions from the Ambassador at Constantinople are of the "come here, go-there" order, his stay may be for a couple of months, it may be far two years. Frugal are his wants, with no accumulation of "truck" to cost money carting about from one part of Turkey to another. Some day, when the British taxpayer allows the Foreign Office to be generous, the Consulate will be provided by the Home Government, and perhaps a hundred pounds will be spent in supplying a few necessaries, available for the resident Counsul' whoever he may be, a carpet or two, half a dozen chairs, a couple a tables, some pots and pans, an iron bedstead, a wardrobe, a bath. But till that time comes his Majesty's representative must fend for himself. He may have been hurriedly transferred from a distant post. He arrives with a couple of trunks. He stays at a Turkish untill he has been through the bazaars and bought or hired some furniture, and written to the English store at Constantinople for a frying-pan or a teapot. He tries to keep his expenses down. Why spend money on furnishing when in a month or two he may be hustled off elsewhere, necessitating the sale of his possessions at a sacrifice, for he does not know who his successor is likely to be, or whether he be inclined to buy his belonging?

Yet this little sanctum of the Acting Vice-Counsul has a pleasant savour. You find there what you will find nowhere else in the city not even in the house of the Vali himself—comfort. Comfort is the triumph of English civilisation. The people of other nations think they have it. But they lack the faculty of understanding what it is. In the United States you get an imitation of English comfort; pleasant, but still an imitation. Compare a refined American home with a refined English home. As far as money goes the American home is more luxurious than the English home. Luxury however is not comfort. And the young Englishman, because it is his nature, rather than of set purpose, makes himself comfortable. Though he went from the public school to the Varsity, and straight from the Varsity into the Levant Consular service, he has with him the sense of comfort. During the half dozen years he has been in Turkey he has learnt much about prayer rugs, embrodries, tapestries. After much haggling in the bazaars, he has purchased precious pieces, which hang upon his walls in lieu of pictures. He develops a pretty taste in ancient arms, flint-lock pistols chased in silver, sabres of Damascus steel the blade inlaid with gold, the handle studded with coral and turquoise, the scabbard of embossed silver. He treaches a Turkish carpenter to make a lounge, he throws a Persian rug over it, and there is a divan comfortable indeed. He gets couple of long bodied, well-padded English easy chairs from Constantinople, things which the Turk insists throw the human body into most undignified and ungentlemanly postures. He has his stack of pipes, and he must have his English bacay. Pieces of embroidery hide the bare deal table, where stand his photographs, some in little silver frames—not Turkish, but of the kind sold by the thousand in a hundred-hops in Regent-street and Oxford-street—but most unmounted. You need not ask which are the photographs of the mother or the old dad. The positions of the pictures tell you. There are groups of young fellows in cricketing flannels, taken before the Acting Vice-Consul exchanged the pleasures of English sport for the work of representing his country in a Levantine town. Being a straight-built, healthy Englishman, you notice the photographs of sweet and smiling English girls, sisters, the friends of sisters, girls who possibly looked kindly into the eyes of the young Englishman, may be think of him living in gorgeous Eastern style, or, may be, have let him slip from memory altogether. And the Acting Vice-Consul, sitting alone in that comfortable room, with no bright restaurant to dine at when he "gets the hump," no theatre or music-hall to fly to, no pal with whom to play billiards, no countryman to speak to, must let his thoughts wander to the old land, and if memories make to, his heart a little sore, and the things seen by his eyes a little blurred, he is none the less a strong man for that. Though when he finds himself at it he will probably swear, and whistle, and load another pipe. He'll have out his horse in the morning, go off for a gallop, and shake up his mopish liver.

(Concluded on page 6.)

LOSS OF A MAIL BOAT.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

DROWNED WHILE SLEEPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Cross Channel Packet vessel Hilda from Southampton for St. Malo has sunk off the French Coast this morning.

One hundred and twenty-three of those on board have been lost and five saved.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The steamer Hilda steamed into a fog and struck rock three miles from her destination.

The majority of the crew and the passengers were asleep and apparently there was hardly time to lower the boats.

The passengers were mostly French, but it is stated there were about twenty English.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S HEALTH.

Goes to Buckingham Palace.

Their Majesties King Edward and the King of Greece arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day. King Edward was limping slightly.

MUTINY OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

St. Petersburg Strike to End.

The Council of Workmen at St. Petersburg has decided to terminate the strike on Monday and have issued a bombastic proclamation claiming to have saved the lives of sixteen thousand Kronstadt mutineers, but it is undoubted that the strikers' hands have been forced by internal dissensions.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Five hundred Russian prisoners returning to Vladivostock on board of the Russian transports "Vladimir" and "Veronezh" showed signs of mutiny at Nagasaki, whereupon one hundred Japanese police boarded the vessels.

The transports are now guarded by Japanese torpedo boats.

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS AT MOSCOW.

Government's Repressive Policy Criticised.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Zemstvo Congress, representing 39 Zemstvos and 39 Municipalities have met at Moscow; the Liberal leaders attending, the Speakers emphasizing the anomoly of freedom granted in the Imperial Manifesto and the Government's repressive policy.

JAPAN AND KOREA

A New Convention Signed.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Korea and Japan have signed a Convention transferring Korean diplomacy to Tokio and providing for a Japanese Governor-General at Seoul. Japan promises that when Korea is sufficiently developed, to restore her diplomatic rights.

THE FATAL FIRE AT GLASGOW.

Most Shocking Casualties.

Three hundred and sixty-eight of the poorest men occupied the lodging house in Glasgow where the fire occurred. The 39 who perished were jammed together and suffocated. Several heroic rescues were made by the firemen.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Verdict of the Commission.

The Board consisting of Engineers of the Panama Canal Commission has favoured the construction of a sea level canal by a large majority.

HAKO THE VII.

The New King of Norway.

Prince Charles of Denmark takes the name of Hako VII.

THE ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY.

China's Sovereignty.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from Tokio stating that the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty has been signed.

It is believed England acknowledges the Chinese sovereignty over Tibet in return for which China pays an indemnity.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBURG.

Sails for Colombo.

Prince Leopold of Battenburg, who has been spending the autumn in Egypt, has sailed in the Ormus for Colombo.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mooltan, with the English Mails of 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GOES SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 20.

This morning the Prince of Wales went out on his first shooting expedition in India. He was accompanied by His Highness the Maharana and returned in time for lunch at the Residency with a bag of one chinkara, three hyenas and four wild boar.

During the shooting expedition, the Princess visited the Palace, the Jagdesh Temple and other places of interest. The Royal Party leave Udaipur this evening for Jaipur.

EXODUS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

His Highness Shri Sahu Chattrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapore, left Bombay, on Sunday, for his State. The Maharaja was attended by his staff and a large retinue of followers.

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla also left, last night, for his State.

The Prince of Wales will probably receive both the Tongsa Penlop and the Hasi Lama at the historic Hastings House at Alipore, on the afternoon of the 5th of January.

H. R. H. THANKS THE TROOPS.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, prior to his departure from Bombay on 14th November, expressed his approval of the Military arrangements made during his stay at Bombay.

His Royal Highness commanded the Lieutenant-General, Commanding Western Command, to make known to all ranks his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties had been performed during the somewhat exceptionally hot weather.

CHARGES are to be made for admission to the enclosures at the Royal Review at Rawalpindi.

Permission has been given to the Punjab Association Club to erect a triumphal arch in the Anarkali Gardens in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and to present garlands when the procession passes by the Club grounds. The executive committee of the Club propose to ask to be allowed to erect a stand and an enclosure in the gardens for the accommodation of their members, admission to which will be allowed by ticket, to be issued by the secretary.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

DRIVER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Rather a nasty collision occurred on the East Indian Railway, last Friday, between a down goods and an up goods train due to the latter having overshot the station at Taljhari on a loop line. The engine of the up goods was turned over, ten wagons were derailed, the driver killed and the Jack and fireman slightly injured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

It has been decided that when an officer of the British Service, holding the rank of Captain with less than nine years' service is transferred to the Indian Army, he shall be required to revert to the the rank of Lieutenant with effect from the date prior to that on which he is admitted to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Story of the Suffolk Regiment and Lieutenant Mansergh of the East Lancashire Regiment are posted to the Northern and Western Commands respectively for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major Jamieson, 6th Infantry, is appointed recruiting staff officer for the Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, vice Major Amesbury whose tenure has expired.

Captain Forster, of the Suffolk Regiment is appointed to the 6th class of the Supply and Transport Corps.

Corporal Falkland of 11Sth Hussars has been selected for a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Leicestershire Regiment.

THE EXTRA STEAMER DELTA.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer Delta, Captain C. L. Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Acres Mrs
Aitken Mr and Mrs W N
Aitken Mrs
Allen Mr J C
Ambler Mr T C
Bailie Rev W W
Balthazar Miss A
Bell Mrs H J
Bewley Miss
Binney Lt E V
Blumenthal Mr J
Bogne, Mr W B
Bond, Lt L V
Bourne Miss
Brady Mr and Mrs W H
Briscoe Miss
Brown Mr F
Browne Miss E M
Browne Mr A M
Buchanan Major J B
Bunbury Lt Col and Mrs W E
Cappendale Lt Maxwell
Christian Miss E
Clarke Mr and Mrs Montagu
Clarke Mrs G E
Clay Mrs N S B
Coggan Mr R T
Core Mr
Corley Miss A
Craster Miss
Crawford Mr W L
Davidson Mrs
Davur Mr A F
Davur Mrs and Miss
Donald Mr T S
Edmond Mrs and Miss
Even Mrs
Even Miss D N
Farquharson Mrs
Ferrier Mr A
Field Lt J A
Finch Mr W W M
Forbes Mr T A C
Fosse Mr and Mrs C F de la
Fox Mrs C E
Froom Miss
Galbraith Miss
Gawthorne Mrs H
Geo Mrs F and 3 infants
Goesink Mr P J J A
Gibson Mrs B
Gifford Mrs
Greaves Mrs H
Hoas Mr E
Haig Lt W de H
Haines Mr G
Hanson Miss
Harding Miss G
Havene Mrs
Hacone Miss
Harrington Miss
Hart Mr E E
Hart Miss
Hay Miss
Henderson Miss M G
Hendley Mrs A G and infant
Hennessey Mr and Mrs G
Hickie Mrs W C and 2 Misses
Hobhouse Miss
Hogg Miss B
Holden Mrs
Hormusji Mr K D
Hoskin Mr A F
Hutchins Sir Philip K C S I
Hutchins Lady
Jacobs Mr O
Jameson Mrs
Jenkins Mrs
John Mr A U
John Sir Edwin and Lady
Kater Mrs
Kater Miss M C
Kater Miss M F
Keeney Mr J A
Lang Mrs A
Lang Miss A
Latimer Mr F
Lee Mr M G
Lewis, Mrs and child
Longworth Miss A M
Lunt Mr F W
Luxton Mr F W
MacArthur Mr and Mrs J E
Mackenzie Mrs
MacLeod Mr N A
Maddon Mr
Markby Rev and Mrs F E
Markham Mrs C J and Miss
Martin Mr T
Maughan Mrs
McCabe Mr and Mrs and child
McDermott Miss
Mehta Mr M R
Milnes Mrs L
Mitchell Mrs A
Morris Mr E B L
Morrison Mr J G
Nathan Mr and Mrs E
Nottidge Lt G
Nowroji Miss
Ogden Mrs W and 2 Misses
O'Keefe Lt D S A
Oldham Mrs
Oliver Mr G R
Orgave Mr
Palmer Mr F C H
Palmer Mr H
Pearson Mr and Mrs
Pettiman Mr and Mrs W J
Pringle Lt J J and Miss
Randle Miss D
Reeve Mr J L R
Renant Miss
Rix Miss H M
Robb Mr J
Roberts Miss N
Robinson Mr J F
Robinson Mr T H
Robinson Mr and Mrs H J
Roger Dr G
Sayles Mr A E
Scott Miss R
Selis Mrs A F
Selis Miss K
Sethna Mr P C
Sharp Mr B D
Sharp Mrs
Smith Mr H G
Sterling Mr E
Strachey Mr and Mrs O and child
Swan Mrs, infant and nurse
Symington Mr and Mrs J and two infants
Thackeray Mr A
Thackeray Mr A G
Thomas Mr H T
Thomas Miss
Trafford Mrs L
Troquet Mr P
Walker Mr R
Welman Major and Mrs Harvey
Williams Nurse
Wilson Mr L D

THE NEW VICEROY.

PROCLAMATION IN BOMBAY.

PARADE OF THE TROOPS.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

THE troops in the Bombay Garrison paraded at seven o'clock yesterday morning, on their parade grounds where the Proclamation appointing his Excellency the Earl of Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was read to the troops by the senior officer of each unit.

The following troops paraded :—Royal Garrison Artillery, 10th P W O Hussars, Det Royal Scots., 2nd Yorks Regt., Det. 2nd Connaught Rangers, 104th Bombay Rifles, 13th Bombay Infantry, 121st Pioneers, 33rd Q. O. L. Cavalry.

Precisely at 7·10 a. m., a salute of 31 guns was fired by P. Battery Royal Horse Artillery on the Oval. The Cavalry units engaged paraded dismounted.

The Proclamation read was as follows :—

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Bombay, 18th November, 1905.

Whereas the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynynmound, P C., G. C M G, Earl of Minto, of Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund of Melgund, in the County of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, has been appointed by his Majesty to be his Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in his Excellency's Council.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India,

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The last of the stately public functions in Bombay in connection with the change of Viceroys took place yesterday morning, the splendid Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway being the scene of the departure of Lord Minto for Calcutta, his seat of Government. It may be a long time before Bombay sees the Earl and Countess of Minto and their pretty daughters again; hence no small interest was taken in their Excellencies' appearance in the streets of the City yesterday morning. Along the whole route from Government House, crowds of sightseers had assembled. Although the sun shone fiercely, a gentle breeze kept the atmosphere cool, and their Excellencies appeared much interested in the people who were according them so enthusiastic an ovation. The special train had been timed to leave the Terminus en route for Calcutta at 11 a.m. (standard time) but the clock had already scored the hour when Lord and Lady Minto and their daughters appeared. By half-past ten an august crowd of Native Princes, Secretaries, Judges and Consuls had lined the two sides of the gangway down the central platform along which Their Excellencies were to pass to their compartment.

The arrangements for the departure were made by the Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Lamington, and they were admirably done. The platform had been divided into blocks so that there was no crowding or confusion, and many ladies availed themselves of the space set apart for their accommodation.

The familiar notes of the band playing the first few bars of the National Anthem announced to the assembled officials that the Viceregal pair had arrived, and presently Lord Minto was being introduced to the uniformed gentlemen present by that most tactful Viceregal cicerone, Lord Lamington. Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, (with whom the climate of India appears to agree, for he has grown stout since his not very remote Oxford days) looked majestic in a black frock coat, snowy vest, white flower and a couple of Orders. He followed the Viceroy, shaking hands with old friends, one or two of whom had made names in the Indian Service when Lord Ampthill was still "tubbing" on Isis' waters.

Lord Minto, smart as ever, in his grey frock coat and pink shirt, and wearing a new white topee which greatly became him, saluted the Officers one by one, then the Judges and then the Native Princes, among whom the Maharajah of Kashmir in a fur-lined coat of yellow silk and a huge white turban, was a most noticeable figure. The scene was strikingly picturesque, and had it not been for the presence of the Native Princes and the white uniforms of the Officers, might have been a Royal "Farewell" at the famous terminus of "Victoria" in London instead of at the "Victoria" of Bombay.

(It was, of course, at London's Victoria that Lord Minto said his last Good-byes to his friends in England, among whom were the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister and Lord Lansdowne, when an extraordinary demonstration was made in Lord Minto's honour.)

The new Viceroy boarded the train about twenty minutes after his arrival at the Terminus, and waved his "Good-byes" from the footboard. Immediately the special was seen to move, the band stationed opposite the carriage struck up the National Anthem, the soldiers presented arms, the Officers stood at the salute, the Civilians uncovered, and Lord and Lady Minto left the City which has given them their first impressions of the Great Empire over which they will exercise almost sovereign sway for the next few years. May their last impressions of India be not less happy than their first!

The special consisted of 17 carriages—two saloon carriages for Lord and Lady Minto; one saloon for their three daughters, three first-class carriages for staff; three second-class carriages; two third-class carriages; two luggage vans, two brakes and two carriages for the Agent and the Railway Police. It was timed to reach Kasara (75 miles) at 13-30, when lunch was to be served; Nassik (117 miles) at 15-47 when afternoon tea was to be served; Bhusaval (276 miles) at 20-22, when dinner was to be served yesterday. To-day the special reaches Kareli (554 miles) at 7-3 a.m., when early tea is to be served; and Jubbulpore Junction (616 miles) at 9-20 when breakfast will be partaken. To-morrow morning, at 8-36, the special reaches Howrah Station (1,400 miles from Bombay,) for Calcutta.

THANKS TO THE POLICE.

The following telegram, dated the Viceroy's Camp, Nasik, was sent by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay yesterday.

"I am directed by the Viceroy to convey his thanks to you for the efficient manner in which the duties of the Police have been performed during his visit, as he is well aware the demands upon them must have been heavy and he would be glad if his appreciation could be conveyed to the Force.

Among those present at the Victoria Terminus were :—H E Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, H E Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, Rear Admiral Edmond S Poe, C V O, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in India, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K C I E, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon Mr E M H Fulton, C S I, and the Hon Mr J W P, Muir-Mackenzie, Members of H E the Governor's Council, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K C B, D S O, Commanding Western Command, the Hon Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji, the Hon Mr Justice L P Russell, the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, the Hon Mr Justice H Batty, the Hon Mr Justice S L Batchelor, the Hon Sir Steyning W Edgerley, K C V O, C I E, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Surgeon-General J P Greany, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; the Hon Mr E Giles, C I E, the Hon Mr Vithaldas D Thackersey, the Hon Mr H S Dikshit, the Hon Khan Bahadur Darasha R Chichgar, the Hon Mr C H Armstrong, the Hon Mr Leslie Crawford, the Rev Dr D Mackichan Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay; Col T C Pears, Resident in Kashmir; the Venerable W A Dickins, Officiating Archdeacon of Bombay; Brigadier-General R M Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade; Captain A Alves Branco, Commander of the Portuguese Naval station in India; Mr A Nourredin Bey, Acting Consul-General for Turkey; Mr W de Klemm, Consul-General for Russia; Khan Bahadur Hadji Mirza Shujant Ali Acting Consul-General for Persia; Mr R P Barrow, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments; Mr J Slader, Secretary to Government, General Department; Mr W H White, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr A O Lagon, Commissioner C D, Colonel J C Swann, A A General, Col J A Bell, A A G, Col C I Mc M Kavanagh, D S O, 10th Hussars, Col J A Fearon, Commanding the Yorkshire Regiment, Col A H P Turner, Commanding R G A, Mr W T Fee, Consul for America, Mr Vladimir Radimsky, acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Mons M Goor, acting Consul for Belgium, Mr Harold Martin, in Charge of the Consulate for France, Mr S Hayashi, Consul for Japan, Signor Giovanni Gorio, Consul for Italy, Dr E Underwood, Consul for Liberia, Mr J G Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr W D Shepperd Municipal Commissioner, Lt-Col A Milne, R E Assay Master, Bombay Mint, Major G R Cordue, Mint Master, Sir Sassoon J David, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr P R Cadell, Collector of Bombay, Mr H G Gell, M V O, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Lieut-Col A H Wood, Commanding the Royal Scots, Lieut. Col. C F Grantham, Commanding 33nd Light Cavalry, Lieut, Col, W F Cabusso, Commanding 121st Pioneers; Lieut, Col, G H Hogge, Commandding 113th Infantry, Lieut-Col E F Nicholson Commanding Bombay Volunteers Rifles, Mr J. H. Da Boulay Private Secretary to H E the Governor of Bombay, Col R Owen, Military Secretary, Major Campbell, Military Secretary to Lord Ampthill, Mr J Sauder Slater, Administrator-General, Mr N W Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr J W S Draeup, Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer Presidency, Mr P W Monie, UnderSecretary to Government, Political Department, Mr J Monteath, Under Secretary to Government, Major C Tritton Commanding 104th Rifles, Major M T. Yarr, R A M C Medical Officer to H E the Governor, Lieut Col Crooke Lawless, Medical Officer to H E Lord Minto, Major G W Rawlins, Military Secretary to General Hunter, Major T Fraser, A A G, Bombay Brigade, Major W E Baynes, D A A G Bombay Brigade, Major Captain T H Bulkeley, Captain Lambert, Lieut, Lord Frances Scott and Major Fielding, A D C's to H E Lord Minto, Captain Fife A D C to H E Lord Ampthill, Captain J G Greig, Captain H Meynell, Captain E H Bayford, and Captain E S C Gray, Captain Kennedy; Captain Hurbert; and Resaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, A D C's to Lord Lamington, Captain H E P Nash D A A G Bombay Brigade, Lieut, Lord Montgomerie, A D C to General Hunter, Lieut F C Jenkin, orderly officer to General Greenfield, Major F Lee, 4th Hussars, Flag Lieut C Golden, and Mr W E R Martin, Secretary, to the Rear Admiral, Lieut Pedrose da Lima, Major-General H H Maharaja Sir Partabsinghji G C S I, Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, H H Sir Shahu Chhtra Pati, Maharaj G C S I, G C V O Maharajah of Kolhapur, H H Maharajah Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur of Alwar, H H Maharajah Dhiraj Sardar Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur, H H Maharao Sir Khengarji Bahadur of G C I E Cutch, H H the Maharajah of Burdwan, Thakore Saheb Bal Singhji Chandra Singhji, Thakore of Wadhwan, Maharawal Shri Pratabsinghji Gulabsingji of Bansda, Shri Shankerao Chimnaji Pant Sachiv of Bhore, and Shri Malojirao Raje Ghorpade Chief of Madhole, Mr E B Raikes, Mr J P Watson, Mr Kalkushroo Manockjee, Minocherhomji, Father George, Mr Ibrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, etc. Col. Irving, of the Commonwealth Military Force, Dr. Barry, Chief of Bhore, Nawab of Jangira, Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Major Ford Hutchison, Captain Strock, Major Browne, Captain Alexander, Hon. Meherban Narayenrao, Captain Walshe, Mr. R. M. Philips Deputy Commissioner of Police, Diwan Dayakisson Kaul, Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Mr. H. Wenden, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. James Macdonald, and others.

An old correspondent of the "Pioneer" who had seen much of Lord Minto in Canada; from London November 1st, writes us :—"You in India will find that the keynote to your new Viceroy's character is decision: that when he has made up his mind he comes with extreme reluctance to any reconsideration new evidence can be adduced well and good, but his ruling principle (and it is not the worst) seems to be that life is not long enough to permit of chopping and changing. Mr. Chamberlain who had so large an experience of Lord Minto during very critical days at the Colonial Office once said to me. 'he may be right or he may be wrong, but his quality of decision is wholly admirable, it is that which makes Minto such a reliable public servant,. To-morrow Your next Viceroy will be in the offing, outward bound, and the great new life commences; what measure of sucess awaits him this is in the realm of prophecy and also in the lap of gods; but that you have at least got a strong man, a very strong man 'I have no manner of doubt. As to Lady Minto of the part she is destined to play in your social system—that I can dispose of in half a dozen words; she is to-day the most capable womau in the Empire."

THE B. B. & C. I. FIRE.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary to the Agent of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command :—

Dear Sir,—At an Extraordinary Officers Meeting, which has been held this morning in connection with the unfortunate fire which occurred last night it was resolved on behalf of the Agent, Colonel Olivier, who left Bombay yesterday with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, to convey to yourself, and the Officers and men under your Command the thanks of this Railway Administration for the promptness with which the Troops turned out and for the great assistance which they rendered at the fire.

This will be brought to the notice of the Board of Directors in due course.

A. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

It is a matter of gratification to the Lieutenant-General Commanding to receive and publish the above testimony to the promptitude, at a critical moment and to the workman-like efficiency during the lamentable fire, of the Troops now serving in Bombay under the Command of Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, Captain F Mosca, from Trieste yesterday morning :—

Miss McAleemann
Mr and Mrs Anderson and child
Mr Anastaschi
Mr Barnmann
Revd and Mrs Bruske
Mr Bevis
Miss Bevis
Dr Bloch
Mrs Clutterbuchs and infant
Mrs E M Corkery
Mr and Mrs Cuthbertson
Miss Carlberg
Mr Clausen
Mr Cohen
Miss Deimler
Mr Davis
Mr Feldmann
Revd Fischer
Mr and Mrs Flor
Mr Flury
Mr E L L Garston
Revd Galatti
Mr Giacomini
Mrs Gapp
Mr and Mrs Gardner Brown
Miss Green
2 Messrs Hayward
Miss Hayward
Miss Jost
Revd and Mrs James
Mr Jaeckel
Miss Krauss
Mr and Mrs Karsten and Infant
Mr Karsten
Mr Kavadias
Mr Li-Tien-chang
Miss Lampp
Revd and Mrs Lindquist
Mrs Lawrie
Mr Lichtenstein
Mr Lucorn
Mr J H Lovell
Capt and Mrs C L Magniac
Mr Maier
Miss Moore
S E Moffalcan-es-Sultan
Mr F Muller
Mr J J Outrim, R N
Mr and Mrs L Ospelt
Mr F Potts
Mr Orgel
Mr Perlhefter
Mr Sorab Limjee Palamkote
Miss Pollard
Miss G Patan
Miss F M Paton
Capt Paterson
Mr Bazzano and two of family
Mr W Radsick
Revd Remy
Mr and Mrs C Bayer
Mr F Schnoor
Capt G E Stewart
Mr Spalek
Revd and Mrs Sangle
Mrs M Smythe and infant
Mr J Tennigkeit
Mr and Mrs Tillemann
Mrs Wigert
Mr Wengle
Mr. Wein

MAHOMEDANS TO BOYCOTT SWADESHISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A circular, addressed to Mahomedans in general and signed by the leading Mahomedans of Gya, has been circulated, warning Mahomedans against joining in the disloyal Swadeshi movement.

IN THE CEYLON HILLS.

NEWERA ELIYA is not a busy place nor can it claim to be called one of the industrial centres of the world, or even of Ceylon. Inspite of the tea-estates that clothe many of its surrounding hills and of the fact that there are two breweries at least in the environs, there is an air of 'dolce far niente' about it at the off-time of the year. This by no means disqualifies the place for being an ideal spot in which to spend a holiday. Quite the contrary. It compares favorably with hill stations that give themselves many more airs. In Simla the multitude of red chuprassis bearing out and back, morning and afternoon, boxes, presumably full of Official and Demi-Official papers and Resolutions of Government, more or less inchoate, while members of Council, Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Assistant-Secretaries and clerks betaking themselves to and from their work in moods serious in inverse proportion to the importance of their office, prevent the man on leave from thinking for a moment that it is a reposeful retreat. At Mahableshwar, in a measure, subdued and furtive—for there are no noble piles of public offices to which the officials gentle or simple, may betake themselves—work goes on at the Government forge. Madras officials carry on their business as well as their play at Ootacamund. But there is apparently no intention of turning Newara Eliya into an adinterim workshop, for there are no big establishments where the duties could be carried on. And it is best so. It is, indeed, well to have one sanatarium where there is nothing to do but recuperate. As for healthful exercise the roads in all directions, hilly and level offer, every opportunity to the pedestrian, the rider, the cyclist or the motorist. The gentlemen's golf links are ideally long and complicated, artificial hazards are introduced in what seems an almost unnecessary way, where the ground is already so varied in its natural sections, but golfers know best the ultimate need for bunkers. These links are within easy reach everywhere and the valley through which they wander is very beautiful. The ladies' links are less extensive and also less interesting, but afford excellent chances to the briak golferin. At the Gymkhana, which commands a fine stretch of level open award, there are several finely sanded tennis-courts and a covered badminton play-ground. The Hil'-Club fulfils all the requirements of such an institution, allied as it is with Colombo clubs. There is a miniature boat house on the Lake, and boats in which a restricted amount of rowing can be accomplished, for the extent of the central sheet of water is not great, the walk round it only measuring four miles. Fishing and shooting are to be had, the former of trout in the season and carp out of it. These are some of the resources of Newera Eliya, and you may add to them a climate that not alone enables you to enjoy them, but urges you on to activity. Excellent but unpretentious hotels house the visitor. In the season they are all full to overflowing. Just now there is plenty of room. The Old Keena Hotel, in the lawn of which a giant gnarled Keena tree stands, is closed as a hotel, but Mrs. Scott, who presided there, has opened New Keena Hotel, above the Gymkhana, in a central and a more airy situation, commanding magnificent views. It is a most comfortable hostelry with bright, pleasant, well-appointed rooms, its furniture, linen and all the et ceteras are far in advance of the hotels in India and quite as nice as are found in most private houses. Several carriages and some pairs of fine horses are in Mrs. Scott's stables ready to take her visitors to see the glorious scenery that the roads offer at every turn Queen's Cottage, the residence of the Governor of Ceylon, when he comes to Newera Eliya is on the road leading to the Rambodde pass, a magnificent defile by which travellers formerly entered the hill station from Kandy, forty-five miles distant. The famous Adam's Peak is visible from One Tree Hill and from Pedro (short for Pidrugallawa) the highest mountain in Ceylon, the ascent of which is not very difficult, for an open winding path is maintained up to the summit, with occasional seats where it was once evidently intended that the view should be enjoyed. But as the Indian wattle or strobilanthus, grows most vigorously and is immensely tall, it effectually shuts out everything but itself from the tired eyes of the climber, and the path that is otherwise carefully kept, is practically cut between two high walls of the same fast-growing shrub. The pilgrim has to paut along upward and onward with nothing to distract him from the weariness of the way, thus adding enormously to the sentimental difficulties of the ascent and hiding the points of view that would constantly delight his eye, and wile away his thoughts from his poor feet. This grumble just shows how Ceylon spoils her visitors.

The trees introduced here from other countries by arboreal enthusiasts have flourished exceedingly. There is the Australian wattle, that here grows into a fine tree of noble proportions. It flowers profusely and has scattered its seeds far and wide, until it grows like a weed everywhere and anywhere in far too great profusion. The melanoxerum, in form, though not in leaf, like a very upright and sedate elm, clothes the hills and stands sentry by the road sides, its foliage offering even in the sober autumn many varieties of green. The eucalyptus runs up to immense heights without apparently much temptation to spread out in branches, and very gaunt and ghost-like its stem looks rising up absolutely straight with an insignificant, wisp of foliage at the summit. The taller it is the less leafage it wears. But it is more useful than it looks, the slender, but strong, trunks are very valuable to those who want straight posts, the telegraph people and scaffold and boundary makers; its light foliage is sufficient shade for the tea, and its aromatic odour, which is quite perceptible in the air must be good for the health of the people. But the hoary twisted, gnarled Keena tree is the true characteristic of the Newera Eliya woods. Even many other giants of the forest seem in their growth to imitate its ways, and it is at first by no means easy to differentiate between many of them and the Keena. In appearance it resembles in no way the tree in Bombay that bears the same generic name, the callophyllum, but patient comparison finds in the leaf and the seed the family likeness that places both in the same category. No two trees could less resemble one another. Mysterious are the ways of botanists and it needs so much faith to take their decisions and nomenclature as final that when the doubting layman finds anything that justifies them, he gladly testifies to it. So the Keena, that resembles at a distance nothing so much as a weather-beaten Scotch fir, must be admitted to be cousin or step-brother to the glossy leaved, white-flowered callophyllum or wundi that borders with so gallant an air part of the Chowpatty road in Bombay. Neither trees or things in general are what they seem.

Ceylon might be called the island of flower-lovers. It probably is a result of the Buddhist atmosphere, the chief visible feature of the Buddhist religion being the offering of fragrant flowers at the shrines, that the smallest and poorest hut seen anywhere has flowers in its garden. None so poor but there is a wealth of blossoms within reach, and they must have a humanising influence. The water-supply makes their cultivation easy. Wherever the traveller moves, he is never out of earshot of some little tinkling rill or other, running in its own or in artificial channels by the side of the road, and receiving tributaries from the water that has done duty in the fields and plantations as they pass. They do not rush madly off to make boggy marshes, but are gently controlled and led to where they subserve the uses and graces of life. Everything has an end, and easy as is the descent into the Avernus of the Ceylon plains, it is impossible to say farewell to Newera Eliya's cool and picturesque heights without regret.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes that Palitana is very lively, about eight thousand pilgrims having visited the sacred hill of Shetrunja. These pilgrims are now on their way to Junagad, to visit Girnar before returning to their respective homes.

With November we are experiencing a touch of cold weather. The temperature at 6 a.m. is about 60° at Jetalsar, while at Jamnagar, it is as low as 55° and 57°.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Return of J. W. Morton.

THE NEW ZEALANDER'S SUCCESSES.

HACKENSCHMIDT AGAIN WINS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Surrey, though obviously the inferior side, have every reason to feel satisfied with their display against the New Zealanders at Richmond, for not only did the home side escape more lightly than any team the New Zealanders have encountered, but with a little luck the margin between the sides, as the game went, might have been still smaller than 1 goal 2 tries to 0. In view of the splendid passing which Welsh sides have shown under worse conditions, it would be incorrect to say that the state of the ground and of the ball made accurate handling impossible. The point is of the utmost importance, for even when every allowance is made for the fact that the referee may have erred in the direction of a too rigid interpretation of the knock-on rule, it is beyond dispute that the New Zealanders did not approach in accuracy of handling the best Welsh sides of the past five or six years, however, far in advance of the Surrey backs the Colonial five-eighths and threes may have been in this important respect. If, therefore, it were possible to say with any confidence that the Welsh team of 1905-6 have to be described as the probable result of the match on December 16 provided always the conditions resembled those at Richmond. Surrey, made an excellent fight, thanks mainly to the fine footwork of the forwards and the resolute and watchful defence of the backs. Though beaten in the tight, as every pack yet encountered have been, the Surrey forward made up for their defects in other respects by their dash in the looose. Ross and Fraser, perhaps, were the best of the eight. At half Malkin was too light to cope with the big, muscular New Zealanders, but he was pluck personified, and did some most useful saving. The honours bshind were carried off, however, by Raphael and Schulze. The former was seen to immense advantage, his spoiling, tackling, and kicking being admirable. Schulze fielded and kicked well, while he saved more than one try by his fine tackling.

The members of the Pilgrims' Association football teams arrived at Liverpool on November 2 from New York by the Teutonic, after their successful tour in the States and Canada. They played in all seventeen games in the principal cities, winning fourteen, drawing one, and losing only two. The tour had the effect of showing Americans the capabilities of the Association game, and they were so much impressed that numerous teams are being organised in which athletes of light weight can play who are now practically debarred from the American Rugby game. In a few years it is hoped there will be Association teams coming regularly to play in this country for international trophies. Mr. Old Keena Hotel, in the lawn of which a giant gnarled Keena tree stands, is closed as a hotel, but Mrs. Scott, who presided there, has opened New Keena Hotel, above the Gymkhana, in a central and a more airy situation, commanding magnificent views. It is a most comfortable hostelry with bright, pleasant, well-appointed rooms, its furniture, linen and all the et ceteras are far in advance of the hotels in India and quite as nice as are found in most private houses. Several carriages and some pairs of fine horses are in Mrs. Scott's stables ready to take her visitors to see the glorious scenery that the roads offer at every turn Queen's Cottage, the residence of the Governor of Ceylon, when he comes to Newera Eliya is on the road leading to the Rambodde pass, a magnificent defile by which travellers formerly entered the hill station from Kandy, forty-five miles distant. The famous Adam's Peak is visible from One Tree Hill and from Pedro (short for Pidrugallawa) the highest mountain in Ceylon, the ascent of which is not very difficult, for an open winding path is maintained up to the summit, with occasional seats where it was once evidently intended that the view should be enjoyed. But as the Indian wattle or strobilanthus, grows most vigorously and is immensely tall, it effectually shuts out everything but itself from the tired eyes of the climber, and the path that is otherwise carefully kept, is practically cut between two high walls of the same fast-growing shrub. The pilgrim has to paut along upward and onward with nothing to distract him from the weariness of the way, thus adding enormously to the sentimental difficulties of the ascent and hiding the points of view that would constantly delight his eye, and wile away his thoughts from his poor feet. This grumble just shows how Ceylon spoils her visitors.

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various coverts in the neighbourhood yielded a splendid lot of cubs. One from the Leake Pit Spinneys piloted the chase to Banney Roffs, but then ran his pursuers out of scent. Hambleton Hills, supplied a substitute which proceeded through Stanford Park in the direction of Coal's Toll Bar, short of which he was lost. Another was forthcoming at the Stanford Park bottom plantation, and he too set his mask towards Coate's Toll Bar, but turned aside for Hoton. Hard by this village hounds wheeled right-handed, finally being beaten near Prestwold Park.

Keepers just now are on the tenterhooks of anxiety extra attention has to be devoted not only to the feeding and care of the birds, but also to their protection from marauders of all sorts, so that when the days of the big shoots arrive they may be safely brought up to the guns. A wintry October has bared the trees of their foliage earlier than usual, and poachers are well acquainted with the fact that the pheasants can clearly be seen, even in the darkest nights, as they stand out conspicuously on the leafless boughs. Though he may not be the most difficult, the pheasant is not a very easy bird to kill. If he measures a yard in a length there are only nine inches of that yard can be hit with effect by shot. The remaining twenty-seven inches are mostly feathers, and to hit only them means tailoring and thereby torturing the bird as a rule. It is not surprising that hosts who prefer clean work in their coverts select well-known crack shots as guests during the country-house season: When they kill they kill clean and if they do miss occasionally it is a clean miss, they never tailor their birds. A reputation as a first-rate shot is a very enviable possession. No outlay is required in rental of shootings, keepers, breeding, or preserving; it is all found for the famous shot. Beyond a moderate outlay for travelling expenses, cartridges, and tips, he gets all his shooting for nothing from August to January, his invitations, when accepted, not being regarded in the light of favours conferred on him, but vice versa. Such reputations, however, do not last for ever; the tide of appreciation has its ebb. More systematically than ever before is shooting now practised. The rising generation of shooters are not neglecting the many opportunities offered them their nerves are well strung, their eyes clear, and their arms well trained. They only want the chance of distinguishing themselves in the big coverts to acquire the reputations to qualify them for a place on the shooting lists. For every famous shot who halts by the wayside in these days, there are half a dezen ambitious and equally gifted and trained young shooters to fill his place at the coverside.

A distance of the King's automobile driving, and it has just totalled 100,000 miles. A private letter from Lord Londesborough's mansion, where the Sovereign was staying two or three weeks ago state that his Majesty recently said, incidentally; "I am thankful to the motor carriage for one thing; it has permitted me to see my country as I should probably have never been able to do otherwise," and he added, "I think my country very beautiful."

"HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE."

(Concluded from page 4.)

There are compensations. No Englishman is ever so much an Englishman as when away from England In London he will abuse it. But let any man endeavour to abuse it in his presence at Constantinople? The Vice-Consul knows the name of England stands high in the Balkans. The Turk remembers that when the Russians were at San Stefano it was England that prevented them from entering Constantinople. To-day, when all the nations, except Germany, are worrying Turkey, and Austria and Russia are greedy to gobble of the Balkan's, the Turk knows, that England, through meddlesome, has no territorial hunger. At home the Acting Vice-Counsul would pass along the street unnoticed. In Turkey he never goes out without officials saluting him, and the soldiers on guard at the Konak presenting arms.

He calls upon the Vali, the Governor. When the visit is official, and not merely courteous, he puts on his frock coat and silk hat—articles he brought out from England six or eight years ago, and look old-fashioned to the man fresh from London. As, among the half-dozen Consuls—Russian, French, Austrian, Italian, Greek, Servian—he is the only one who can speak freely in Turkish, he is appreciated by the Vali. [He sips, syrupy coffee and puffs cigarette, and complains that Christians in some adjoining villages are being harshly treated by the authorities. The Vali is very sorry to hear it, promises to attend to the matter, and have the Cristians better treated—which they rarely are. The British representative formally calls upon all his consular confreres, and within twentyfour hours they all formally return the call. There is, however little friennship between the Consuls. They spend most of their time watching each other, spying upon one another through their dragomons, and writing reports.

The Acting Vice-Consul keeps his eyes and his ears open. Much depends upon himself, and the facility to weigh the value of the prejudiced stories against the Turk told him furtively by Armenians, or Bulgarians, or Greeks. If he keeps pace with the times he will have a typewriter, so his report may be manifolded. Otherwise he laboriously writes four copies—one for the Foreign Office, one for the Ambassador, one for his Consul-General, and a fine copy for himself

He is really an Ambassador in miniature, his work is diplomatic rather than consular, he has a hundred opportunities of showing what brains he owns. Often he is little more than a boy, and his thoughts might yet be in the cricket or football field. His countrymen scarcely know of his existence. Yet he is one of the arm of educated but expatriated Englishmen who sit in lone houses in strange cities in far off lands, and at fitting times remind the Asiatics of the majesty of Britain.

TORTURES AVERTED.

STOMACH TROUBLES OF THREE TRANSVAAL WOMEN CURED BY USING MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

Science knows no nationality, its revelations benefit all mankind. For instance, the discovery and use of chloroform has averted a world of pain of physical anguish, among people of all countries. It is not too much to hope that Science aiding the community of Interest, is destined finally to bring about universal brotherhood. When critically examined, differences between the races prove far less important than is generally supposed. The blood of a Kaffir and the blood of a white man look just alike under all scientific tests. Nearly all of the best-known diseases find their victims among all races; and Indigestion, in particular, afflicts the miner and the mountaineer; the millionaire and the labourer, indifferently. Both sexes of every age and occupation, are liable to it, and its prevalence is the cause of much pecuniary loss and distress.

Science has provided an antidote to Indigestion—and the long train of ills that follow it when unchecked—in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Among people who have proved this by actual experience is Mrs. S. Brown of 6, Park Street Jeppestown, Transvaal who wrote thus on February 6th 1905: "I first made the acquaintance of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the old country, eleven years ago and it was a fortunate day for me. I suffered intense pain in my chest and stomach, and dreaded to eat, knowing full well the torture that would soon follow. Days of pain were followed by restless nights, and I seldom obtained more than two or three hours of sleep at a time. This continued for about a year, when I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was benefited by the very first dose. Continuing its use, I was soon completely cured, and from that day this my health has been good.'

The experience of Mrs. Alletta Harth, of 10 Maddison Street in the same town, does not differ much from that of Mrs. Brown. I suffered from a heart trouble which alarmed me greatly, said Mrs. Harth on February 8th 1905. "I was always faint, and the least exertion was too much for me, various doctors prescribed for me and several patent medicines were tried, but my health got no better. When, however, I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup there was at once a change for the better. The faintness and heart palpitation ceased. Now thanks to that grand remedy my health is all I could wish it to be." The fact is, Mrs. Harth suffered from an effect of neglected indigestion.

So too did Mrs. Anne Smith of 7, McIntyre Street, Mrs. Harth's neighbour in Jeppestown, who said (February 6th, 1905): For a long while I was troubled with a severe cough, pains at my chest and back, want of appetite, and sleeplessness. All this troubles indigestion, which only Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure. Four bottles of that medicine obtained from Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd. corner of Princes and Diesal Streets, Port Elizabeth C.P.C. disposed of all my trouble and my health is now quite satisfactory.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceeding of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 7th November:—

Considered letter from the Engineer, dated the 2nd November requesting that sanction of the Board may be accorded to the admission of Messrs. R. W. Fisher and A. F. Henderson, Assistant Engineers, to the privileges of the Provident Fund from the date of their embarkation at London.

Resolution.—Messrs. Fisher and Henderson, Assistant Engineers, may be allowed to contribute to the Provident Fund as proposed.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 30th October.

new street opening.

I was informed yesterday by H. E. the Governor that it is the desire of Their Royal Highnesses that the new street should be named Princess Street instead of Prince's Street, and I request the formal approval of the Board to the change.

I shall address the Municipal Commissioner for the sanction of the Corporation but as this cannot be obtained in time I am communicating with Sir P. M. Mehta to say that I am obliged under the circumstances to anticipate the sanction of the Corporation.

I have arranged this morning for the marble slab, which fortunately is not yet completed, to be altered, and I have also given directions personally as to the changes in the letterpress, etc., for the 'brochures' and the reproductions, and on the invitation cards. The extra cost will not, I hope, exceed Rs. 50 or 60 in all.

Resolution.—The Commissioner should be adressed with a view to the sanction of the Corporation being obtained to the change of name.

Considered the following Report of the Special Committee appointed by Trustees' Resolutions, dated the 17th January, and 6th October:—

Question regarding the incorporation of parts of Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act in the Improvement Trust Act and in regard to the means for acquiring insanitary properties at a reasonable cost and as rapidly as possible and the lines of any amendment of the Act which may be considered necessary to meet this end.

We have considered with reference to Trustees' Resolutions 17th January and the 9th May, the question regarding the incorporation of parts of Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act in the Improvement Trust Act and in regard to the means for acquiring insanitary properties at a reasonable cost and as rapidly as possible and the lines of any amendment which may be considered necessary to meet this end. We have had regard to the minutes and reports among the papers and have taken into account the probable effect of the Act recently passed by the Legislative Council to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. We have further considered the system followed by the Special Collector and the progress made in the acquisition of properties, and we see no reason to dissent from the views already expressed by the Committee of the Board in their report which is embodied as Item 6 of the Proceedings of the Board dated the 30th August 1904, viz., that it is not desirable for powers similar to those given by part II of the English Housing of the Working Classes Act to be included in the Trust Act and also that it is not at present advisable for the Board to approach Government on the subject of further legislation as regards the acquisition of properties and we beg to recommend accordingly.

The Chairman having proposed the adoption of the Report, the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes proposed the following amendment:—

"That the Report be referred to the Chairman for a review of the whole subject."

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—That the Report be referred to the Chairman for a review of the whole subject.

6, Considered, with reference to Item 9 of the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 24th October papers underlying Circulars on the following letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 2nd October

I have the honour to invite attention to my letter to you No. 172, dated the 20th April 1903, and to subsequent correspondence with the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, ending with his letter dated the 8th August and to request, desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, that they may be favoured with fuller proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings then are now supplied.

Read the minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The Municipal Secretary should be informed in reply to his letter that the excerpts supplied to the Corporation are exact reproductions—from the same setting of type—of the minutes of the Board's Proceedings, but that endeavour will be made to make these minutes where possible fuller and more comprehensive.

7. Considered papers underlying Circular on the following:—(a) Excerpt from the Proceedings of the Board, dated 5th September.

8. Considered the following report of the Land Committee No. XIII, dated the 18th August:—(1) Scheme II.—Lease of Building Plots. Proposed terms to be imposed in the event of Plots being auctioned.

We have considered, with refrence to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 1st August, regarding the conditions, restrictions and regulations for building leases in respect of Plots in Scheme II, memorandum from the Engineer, dated the 17th August, observing that, if any of the building Plots are to be put up to auction other forms will be necessary and forwarding the form of Agreement with attached conditions, etc.; stating that the rate of interest has been altered from 4 1-2 per cent. to 5 per cent in the Agreement and lease forms; attaching also for consideration a draft condition which might be entered in both application and agreement forms allowing partial redemption of rent at 25 years' purchase.

We are of opinion—(1) that the rate of interest should remain at 4 1-2 per cent.; (2) that when the Act is amended leases should have the option within five years of the date of acceptance of application or of the date of the amendment of the Act whichever gives a longer optional period to the lessee of compounding the rent for a premium (rent being capitalized at 4 1-2 per cent,) + peppercorn rent; and (3) that the Plots should be auctioned subject to the approval of the Land Committee to whom powers should be deligated by the Board, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

The items in the Report were considered separately and it was agreed—Item 1.—Approved subject to Clause (3) being altered to read as follows:—(3) That the plots should be auctioned subject to the approval of the Board,

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—The Report of the Land Committee, No. XIII, of the 18th August is adopted with the exception of Item 2 consideration of which is postponed and subject to Clause (3) of Item 1 being altered to read as follows:—

"That the plot should be auctioned subject to the approval of the Board,"

(b) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 20th Oct.

With reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 197 of 5th ultimo I have the honour to point out that in order to secure proper bidding at the auction of the plots in Scheme No. II, it is essential that the bids should be finally accepted or refused at the auction I should be glad to know whether the Trustees intend to be present at the auction to decide on the acceptance or refusal of the bids or propose to delegate their authority to you or to a Committee

(c) Memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 21st October.

By Trustees Resolution No. 197 it was resolved to auction that the Princess Street Plot, subject to the approval of the Board. But it appears to be necessary that the approval should be communicated there and then on the spot or people will not be induced to bid and will say we are merely trying to get an idea of prices, not meaning business. The Land Committee originally suggested that the sale should be to their approval the Board delegating their powers, but the Board resolved otherwise. It may not be possible to get a quorum of the Board at the auction, and it will, I am advised, never do for confirmation of bids to await the next Board meeting. I would put it to the Trustees therefore either to entrust the matter to me as Chairman, or to the Land Committee, in which latter case I trust I may be able to get a quorum together on the site at the time of sale.

The Chairman handed round to the Trustees confidentially at list of the reserve prices for each plot consider suitable by him and the Engineer after calculation on hypothetical developments.

It was then resolved—

Resolution.—The reserve prices circulated by the Chairman are approved and the auctions may be held subject to these reserves.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. XVII, dated the 25th October:—

Plots Nos. 81, 82 and 82A, (as re-arranged) on the Ho nby Road Estate.

We have considered with reference to Item 2 of the report of the Land Committee, dated the 21st July, adopted by Trustees' Resolution of the 22nd August 1905, (a) application from Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, dated the 31st August, 1905, for the building lease of Plot No. 81 (as re-arranged) on the Hornby Road Estate, and (b) letter from Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley, dated the 15th September, stating that as Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsay will have no claim to Plots 82 and 82A it is necessary that some distinct understanding should be arrived at relating to the free garden spaces in connection with the Plot 81, and proposing that in addition to the garden spaces to the West and East of Plot 81, that also to the South 25 feet wide be reserved as soon as it is made available, for Plot 81, and that the arrangements of Plots 82 and 82 A and of the garden spaces relating thereto may not be changed.

We have also considered memorandum by the Engineer, dated the 9th October stating that he allowed on Plot No. 81 a strip of garden space 5 feet wide only in the rear being that which was now available and that he allowed a width of 25 feet between the building on this Plot and the buildings on Plots Nos 82 and 82 A, and that it seems to him fair that of this width of 25 feet, 10 feet should be given to Plot 81 and 15 feet to Plots 82 and 82 A which would increase the area of the garden space in Plot 81 by 8839 square yards making the area of garden space on this Plot 32189 square yards, making the area of the garden space on this Plot 32189 square yards, while payment would be made on 596 square yards as before and the whole area of the Plot would be increased to 819 89 square yards

We are of opinion that the garden space should be divided as proposed by the Engineer, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

RESOLUTION.—The Report is adopted.

Considered the following letter from the Engineer dated the 1st November with accompaniment:—

Plot No. 1, Wodehouse Road,

I have the honour to submit copy of a letter from the Director and Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., informing me that they do not at present intend to complete the building on this plot further than they have already constructed it. I shall be obliged if you will inform me if I may grant the completion certificate.

The accompanying plans No 3030 (Ground Plan) and No3074 (Block Plan) show how much has been constructed. On the former the red arrows shows the portion constructed; on the latter the portions not constructed are crossed out in red pencil.

I see no objection to granting the certificate as the buildings already constructed from a sufficient guarantee for our ground rents.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Bombay, 23rd October 1905

H. Kemball, Esq., C.E., Engineer,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Re Wellington Mews.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of the correspondence between you and our Architects ending with your letter dated 19th instant, we beg to state that at present we do not wish to erect more than two thirds of this Staff Quarters as set out on the plans approved by you and we formally apply to you to permit us to carry out our wishes.

We also draw your attention to the fact that we have spent on the whole of stable buildings over three lakhs of rupees which is considerably more than we bound ourselves to incur.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. J. BILIMORIA.
Director and Secretary.

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the lessee referring the construction of the remaining one-third of the building as proposed,

Considered application from Mr. Usman M. A. Kaisekar for the building lease of Plot No. 18 on the Connaught Road Estate.

Resolution.—The application is accepted,

SIR E. ELLES' RETIREMENT.

IN the dazzling glow set up in the West as Lord Curzon's sun sinks below the horizon, the exit of General Elles's Mercury may almost escape observation. At another time says the "Pioneer" the departure of an officer, who has played a prominent part in Indian Military affairs for many years, and who of late has been brought by circumstances so conspicuously before the public, would have been an event of no little mark. Like Sir H. Brackenbury, the only other officer of the British service who has held the Military Membership, General Elles belonged to the Royal Artillery; but unlike his predecessor almost all his service has been passed in India, with which country he has been indentified; to all intents and purposes almost as completely as Lord Roberts. It is not far from forty years ago since he first came out to join a battery in India, and thanks to constant staff employment, his service here has been almost continuous. Most of his work was in the Quartermaster-General's Department in different capacities at Headquarters and on service. He had missed the Afghan War from being absent at the Staff College but his chance of entering the country came in the shape of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul which he accompanied in his then capacity of head of the Intelligence Branch. At the time of the general tribal outbreak of 1897, he was commanding at Peshawar, and appeared to have been rather caught napping by the irruption of the Mohmands. But the fault seems to have lain with the civil authorities who declined to know of what was coming, when it was known in all the bazaars of the Punjab. At any rate when the tribesmen were there, General Elles did his part of the work handsomely enough, and the defeat he inflicted on them at Shabkadr kept the Peshawar district quite for the remainder of that troubled year. At the end of the border war Sir Edmond Elles came back to headquarters and succeeded Sir William Nicholson as Adjutant-General, from which post he was called to Military Membership of Council in the spring of 1901, his appointment, it is understood, being due to Lord Curzon's advocacy. At the movement when Sir E. Elles came to the Membership there was nothing whatever to portend that he would be the last of his line. From time to time there had been rumours that Lord Curzon viewed the Military Department unfavourably, but reports of this kind have been known before. At any rate no one could have imagined that it was from the other side of Simla that the blow would fall. What view will eventually be adopted of Sir Edmond Elles' share of responsibility for the collapse it is difficult to judge. It is certain that independently of Lord Kitchener his management of the Military Department had set up considerable friction with Army Headquarters. It would have been thought that an officer so much indentified with the latter office would have brought the two establishments into harmonies but the very reverse was the case. Officially Sir E. Elles was not a conciliatory influence, and it would seem that even the Civil departments found him rather difficile and ungracious in business. But it does not follow that he was to blame for the collision. If it is the case that Lord Kitchener started in office determined to have it out with the dual system, and had resolved by the time of the Delhi Durbar, when he could have hardly seen General Elles, to overthrow the Department or to fall himself in the attempt—then the clash was a foregone conclusion from the first which no complacency would have averted. But for the present considerable mystery hangs over this all-important point. At any rate the instances of obstruction which the Commander-in-Chief was able to bring up against his colleague were not very overwhelming, and on paper the Military Member made miscreant of the opposite case. But the result of the controversy rested on nothing less than the merits of the arguments. The real state of the situation was that the Cabinet had two resignations in thier hands, and were obliged to sacrifice one man. Like Pilate they referred the decision to the crowd, not actually waiting for the shouts, but judging what the shouts would be. From first to last it will be difficult to establish any responsibility against General Elles for the abolition of his distinguished office and the results that seem likely only too soon to arrive in consequence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks,	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuteshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	24
D Khotwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	2	1	95
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,762	23,296	
Same date last year	8	8	82

MR. JOSEPH CHOATE, late American Ambassador in London, speaking at the Lotos Club, New York, recently, warned the Americans that they were going at a tremendous pace, and had better cultivate a measure of English repose.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, NOV. 3.

KINGDOMS FOR SALE.

The opportunity offers for a man of wealth to become a king at small price. Fanning and Washington Islands, in the North Pacific, are to be sold by auction, and the man who buys either or both may lord it over the land to his heart's content. Many do so nearer home, of course. Around our coasts are several sea-girt areas whose owners, while loyal subjects of the King, are themselves kings of the Islands they own. Some such lands prove costly possessions. The Island of Lewes, for example, cost Sir James Matheson £190,000 to purchase, and nigh upon half a million in addition for various developments and upkeep. And still its condition is far from ideal. It is cheaper, if more lonely, to go far afield. Not long ago the Magdalen Island sold for £20,000, with mining and fishing rights included. Cocos Island should be worth more, but one ought to have with the title-deeds the plan of that hidden treasure which has so long baffled the adventurous and acquisitive.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S HOME.

One of Wilkie Collins's characters, when told that Robinson Crusoe is fiction, was broken-hearted. Well, the island is no myth, although Defoe saw fit to shift it to the other side of South America. Juan Fernandez is in its old place for all the world to see to-day, and only a handful of Chilian sea-lion hunters hold possession. A modern Crusoe, could he get rid of the present tenants, would still be to some extent better off than the original, for he could take his pick of droves of horses and of goats and pigs which run wild, though these, seeing that the island is thirteen miles long by four in breadth, might need some catching. The man who found Crusoe is better remembered, unconciously than the sense of his adventure. That same Dover's powder which the doctor prescribes for cold or includes in other prescriptions is the same powder invented by Thomas Dover, the buccaneer-surgeon, who took Alexander Selkirk off his desert island.

SCATTERING PEARLS.

To the man who loves his library the saddest sight is the distribution, under the disintegrating influence of the auctioneer's hammer, of the books which another man has laboured a lifetime to collect. The late Sir James Hawley's library is about to come into the mart, to be scattered as the wishes of the highest bidders dictate. The 7000 volumes from which Gibbon distilled the "Decline and Fall," after passing through the hands of Bankford came to a German physician named School who sold the lot haphazard. They appealed to this gentleman pretty much, apparently, as books appealed to the father of Abington Baird. "I must have some books" he said, when he found an empty library in the house which he had purchased in Roxbughshire. His only condition was that the volumes should be handsome and cover, in bulk so many feet of space. The bookseller suggested that half should be bound in Russia and half in Morocco. What on earth's to hinder you from having the lot bound in Glasgow? was his employer's response.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

George the Fourth enjoys undeserved credit for the gift of the King's Library to the British Museum. Although a committee of the House of Commons decided that George the Fourth deserved the strongest gratitude for presenting his father's library to the nation, the fact is that the King was on the point of selling the lot to the Emperor of Russia, and, when remonstrated with, consented to let the nation have it for as many pounds as the Czar was to have paid roubles.

THE "GUILTY" INNOCENT.

Once more the police are confronted with the disconcerting belief that there lies in prison a man convicted of an offence for which another really is responsible. Conscience, which doth make cowards of us all, makes some brave enough to confess their crimes for which the innocent are suffering. Desire for the sensational, or what may be termed topical madness, will move the weak-minded in time of excitement to make similar confessions implicating themselves in misdoings with which they have not the faintest connection. But here and there, as at Cardiff a couple of months ago, you get a man sincerely moved by the fate of the innocent who will get up into the witness-box and, though it cost him six months' imprisonment, clear the innocent suffering in prison for his crime.

THE ETHICS OF CONFESSION.

"Is there any one present who has committed a murder?". So startling a question as that put to a public meeting could come from the lips of only one man—General Booth, whom the City honoured last week. He did put that question to a meeting in the Pavilion Theatre of Whitechapel. Happily, there was no response. The General would not have been surprised had there been, for, as he then and there told his audience, at one of his meetings in Lancashire a man, wishing to be "saved," confessed that he had killed his wife. Dr. Parker found in an unsolicited confession one of the graver problems which ever vexed his judgment. A minister wrote to him affording proofs of a long and successful ministry and of a life nobly lived. All this was the preliminary to the story of a terrible crime committed long previously, which none suspected. "Could I take the weapon which the poor fellow had put into my hand and thrust it through his heart?" the great preacher asked. He did not. The two men died, and with them died the secret which the one had confessed and the other respected.

CONFESSION AND NO CONFESSION.

There are confessions and no confessions. One of the latter was that of a nimble-witted young fellow who had committed some breach of rules at a Catholic college, the discovery of which must have meant his rustication. Now the rule was that in offences against college discipline confession was to be made, not to the ordinary priest, but to the rector just as a protestant scholar would make confession to his Head. This gave the advantage that the rector could deal with it as a lay offence, and inflict lay punishment. But the hero of this escapade meant to run no risks. He did confess to the rector, it is true, but confessed to him in his capacity as priest. As such, of course, the rector was bound to hear the confession in the confessional. Having done so he could not treat it as a communication to him in his lay office. And the story runs that, seeing how he had been tricked, he remarked. Go along wid, ye young divil.

THE INEXPIABLE OFFENCE.

The sequel was told a few years ago to a very striking case in which a woman had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for having caused the death of her husband and brother. The parties lived together at Malaunay, near Rouen, in a cottage the lower part of which was used as a wineshop. Lodging with them was a man said to dabble in the black art, and of whom the husband was alleged to be jealous. At any rate, the "sorcer." left, and two days later the woman cried from an upper window, "My husband is dead; call my brother." They entered the place, and found that not only was the husband dead but the brother also. Poison, said the doctors, was the cause of death and the police fixed upon the woman as having administered it. She gave wild, incoherent replies, and could not satisfactorily explain the mystery.

A STRANGE REVELATION.

Other people took the wineshop thus vacated, but the new tenants suffered, the man from fainting fits, his wife from nausea, from which she died. Another couple tried their fortune, but they too were overcome by the spell of the accursed place, as they thought it—were subject to faintings and loss of memory. At last a scientific examination of the place was made. Then it was found that adjoining the inn was a lime-kiln. In the wall dividing it from the cottage were many fissures, so that whenever lime was burnt, monoxide of carbon escaped into the inn. Here, then, was the secret of the deaths for which the woman was suffering. She was brought out of prison after six years of servitude, and pathetically said to her judges, I went to goal young. Here am I now, an old hag, bent in two from grief, hardship, and rheumatism. Oh what an awful lot has fallen to me. The poor creature's daughter was there to see the woman whom she had been taught to believe an unnatural mother and a murderess.

TOTTERING THRONES.

Were it not that constitutional monarchy in England has so enormously powerful a hold and so potent an influence in giving a lead, so to speak, to other countries, the position of the monarchies of the world would be considered as precarious. In China the Emperor is a nonentity, not worth considering in practical politics so long as the shedragon shall live. In Turkey the Sultan's life is one long spasm of mental agony and terror. Servia has upon its blood-stained throne a man whose tenure may not be worth six months' purchase. Sweden and Norway, in a different manner cause the bitterest sorrow to their Sovereign; and Austria-Hungry give as great cause for disquietude to their Emperor King. But the most extraordinary position of all is that of the Emperor of all the Russia. Is it not like some story of days far away that the Autocrat of an Empire extending one-sixth of the land surface of the globe should be virtually in hiding, and so remote from the rest of the world that when a cable comes over saying that he with his family, has fled on board the imperial yacht nobody knows whether he has or has not?

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 13th Nov. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 11th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills..... By Gold.....	£11,318,778 Nil.
3	Balance to be remitted from 12th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 2,181,222

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat larger area sown this year.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed require rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable, Wheat smaller area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Dawfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Bright fair weather; cold mornings. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, and showing bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower. Cotton arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Cholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Easterly winds blowing. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Field operations interrupted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Bellary, Cochin, Saugor, Veraval and Karachi, and minimum 6° in excess at Jaipur and 5° to 7° in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola and Poona. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Deesa and the lowest 47° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Dwarka.

Rain.—Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras and Bangalore report light to moderate showers and Colombo a few drops.

Weather is slightly unsettled off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay and local rain is likely to be received in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—November 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223 05—Bikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

728-04—Mulla and M—Abddool Hoosein Najiddin vs Fakiha boo widoA and others—Bhaishunker—K and G and Payne and Co and B N and B—For taking evidence.

229-05—Mulla and M—Bustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.

752-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.

655-04—Baghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinte vs Mahatibai widow—Chitnis and M

Short Cause.

E F Nicholson for Govarnment—In the matter of the Land Acqn Act I of 1894 and cruse in the matter of the Government 2 Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and 3 Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie L and O

For further directions and costs on commissioners report.

81-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

728-02—Mulla and M—Abdool Hoosein Najuriddin vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co—Bhaishunker K and G and B M and R

For hearing exceptions to the special on commissioners special report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Hamdady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alladin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment.

432-05—Jehangir and S Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

355 05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial cause.

633-03—Payne and Co.—Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Amthalal Ghellabhai and others—Wadia G and Co and E G and W.

635-05—Payne and Co—Hajee Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Arathalal Ghellabhai and another—Edgelow G and

298-04—Malvi A and M—Gangadhar Madavchand and others vs Rameshandra Biharilal Mirza and N Part heard

29-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Sulleman Bebani vs Mahomed bin Abdool Hoosein and another Mirza and M

Long Causes.

486-04—Payne and Co—Khatizabai widow vs Gomer Abdul Latiff Abba an vs—Kanga and P and Captain and V

447-05—M A Vakil—Aidool Rehiman bin Essa vs Putby—Tyabji D and L

44-05—Maganlal J and G—Bachubai vs Manockbai widow and another Mansukhlal J and H

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs O A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

676-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-04—Captain and V—Thacker Vasanji Herji vs Thacker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

729-03—Maganlal J and G—Rambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

7 349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

464-05—J and P Dastur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

832-04—Sorabjee and J—Framji Hormusji vs Morenas and Co

8-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Ahmed Shaik Abdul Waheb Movshari vs Mahomed Shaik Abdul Waheb Movshari

371-05—N M Cama—Heerachand Go labchand and others vs Lackminarayan Girdharlal and others

—vs Pestonji Shapurji Narielvala vs Namdoo Alias Rama and Ramchandra Keroo Patel and others—Maganlal J and G Bicknell M and R

495-05—Wadia G and Co—Burjorji Bajonji Daruvalla

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The new steps which has been taken in pursuance of the Army scheme draws attention afresh to some features of that military programme, and we are tempted to enquire into the specific changes which were intended to be made in abolishing, reducing and transforming his Majesty's forces not upon established grounds of military policy, but with the object generally of saving money. The expensive Royal Garrison Regiment was to be abolished, but there is one battalion still remaining, as to the situation of which we raised a question last week. A saving of £310,000 was to be brought about by the abolition of fourteen battalions of infantry of the Line; but these threatened battalions still survive, and happily, are likely to survive, so that the promised economy will not be made. We are glad to know that the energetic protests raised in many quarters have saved the battalions from destruction. Twenty six other Line battalions were to have been reduced to an average strength of 809 of all ranks, but this also appears not to have been brought about, though elsewhere some reductions of the kind have been made. The most important part of the whole scheme was the conversion of thirty-eight Line battalions into Home Service battalions, with a largely reduced establishment of 520 of all ranks. By this measure a sum of £360,000 was to be saved, but only now is a small beginning being made, and it is questionable whether any saving will be effected at all. To complete the required Home Service establishment, thirty-three other battalions were to have been formed, costing well over a million of money, or otherwise thirty-three battalions of Militia were to have been converted into service battalions. Nothing has been done either to convert the Militia or raise other battalions, and thus if the Home Service scheme be carried out we are threatened with an establishment altogether inferior to our declared necessities. It will be seen that the financial results hoped to be attained under the new scheme are far from being realised, while very little indeed has been done, in altering the organic constitution of the Army.

A radical mistake is being made in attempting to form a great reserve for the Army by reducing one part of it to an inferior standard of military efficiency—by permitting two years' service for men who are little more than boys, and keeping them for a long period in the reserve. There must, it is true, be a reserve for the Regular Army, and, undoubtedly, if we go on entering men for long service only, the high numbers which the Army Reserve has now attained will gradually dwindle away. But we would strongly urge the Army Council to look outside the Regular Army for such a reserve as will not only supply drafts, but will make good the wastage of war. We have insisted much during the last two years upon the importance of giving a measure of military training to all boys, and it seems only natural that local spirit should be applied to the organisation of a national force upon a Militia basis. It is not so well known that in the United States, where personal freedom is so much valued, every American subject beteen the ages of eighteen and forty-five can be called out by the President to resist invasion. Some such law is required in England so that all the trained elements of the land should be immediately made available, not in the actual case of invasion, but upon mobilisation or the danger of our being embroiled in a great war. The burden would be very light in practice, if training were carried on upon the Militia basis to which we have alluded. It is to some such system of creating a great national reserve that the principle of territorialisation should be applied. As we have said, it cannot, except in small degree, be applied to the Regular Army.

The Army is fortunate at this time in having, at its most important centre, so vigorous and inspiring a chief as Sir John French. It is the man that is required, said Napoleon, and not men, and the commander of the Aldershot Army Corp is the right man to fill his troops with the proper enthusiasm. The pattern is set for the rest of the Army, and a very great deal has been done to raise the standard of efficiency. In his important Memorandum upon the recent manœuvres Sir John has many satisfactory things, to say, and, though there are faults and failings to be remedied, he is able to congratulate his officers upon the extraordinary progress accomplished. They have done far more than could have been expected towards the attainment of the great object he has in view, which is to keep his troops ready in all respects to take the field efficiently and at the shortest possible notice with the prospect also of meeting an enemy in superior numbers. General and commanding officers have worked together to bring about this result, and the zeal with which those under their command have responded to their endeavours is due to their entiring energy, skill, and perseverance. It is, indeed, an entirely satisfactory thing that amidst so many discouraging signs the Army is really advancing upon the path to a high degree of efficiency.

Yet it lamentable that owing to the shortsighted policy pursued by the authorities, leading to results which should have been known, but were not anticipated or provided for, some distinctly retrograde steps had to be taken recently. The more the decision to admit probationary officers without examination to the Cavalry is studied the less satisfactory does it appear to be. As we said last week, the arrangement can be regarded only as a measure of expediency. In no arm of the force is higher intelligence required than mounted branch. As Sir John French says, in another relation, the principles of its employment must form part of its flesh and blood. There has been a wonderful advance since the South African War, of which we have lately had much conspicuous evidence; but a great deal more is required, cavalry work being peculiarly difficult and responsible, besides being very varied in its character, as no one can doubt who will read in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution the lecture by Lieut.-General Gough upon the strategical employment of the forces, and the admirable speech by Colonel Lonsdale Hale that followed it. The long-range weapon adds vastly to the power of cavalry, and in co operation with horse artillery, it becomes a mobile arm of the utmost value, demanding for its proper employment officers of high abilities and much practical training. And yet, such is the loosening of the bonds that young officers are to be admitted without any tests as to their ability or fitness. They are to undergo no examination, and, if they come from a good school and are physically sound, they will be admitted without further ado. A similar retrograde step is now to be taken in the case of Militia and imperial Yeomanry candidates seeking admission to the Regular Army. Those who complete their attachment to Regular units in the present year are not to be required to pass the practical examination ordered by para. 17 of the Regulations affecting their case. These are dangerous innovations likely to make a great impression on the Army, and the effect will not soon pass away.

In relation to the efficience of young officers, we cannot do better than draw attention to some severe strictures passed by Sir John French at the conclusion of his new Memorandum which demand the attention of superior officers. It may be remembered that last year the General repeatedly called attention to the ignorance sometimes displayed by subalterns as to the nature of the operations which were in progress around them. He called upon officers to correct this, and see that systematic instruction in the higher branches of the art of war was carried on with the utmost energy and perseverance. More superficial knowledge, as he observed is useless in war. Instruction must be so thoroughly digested as to engender a sound military instinct and knowledge, which are necessary for success in the field. Unfortunately, a great deal will have to be done before this desirable result can be attained, as close questioning and investigation during the past training season have shown. Sir John French heard some few young officers display the most lamentable ignorance as to what was going on about them, and he insists that all shall realise the absolute necessity of being able to enter intelligently into schemes of operations. War, as he says is a science demanding the closest thought and study, and it is because this great truth is not sufficiently realised that there is often unpardonable ignorance as to the general schemes upon which operations are conducted. He denies that this can be attributed to the use of a marked or skeleton enemy, and it is not due to want of spirit, for which he has the highest praise. But, while all these things are true, we would ask once again why it should have become necessary to remove some of those tests of ability and knowledge which have hitherto been thought essential for the admission of officers to the Army. The whole situation is undoubtedly most deplorable, and it has been brought about by the failure of the War Office rightly to safeguard the interest of his Majesty's officers.

Now that the moment for the rearmament of the Artillery is at hand, many interesting question might be raised in regard to the disposal of the old guns. The time-honoured custom has been to pass the worn-out equipment to the Volunteers, presumably on the principle that what is of no use for the Regulars is good enough for that Force. Many of the guns now in use are hopelessly out of date. There are, however, a few modern pieces such as the Erhardt to be disposed of. These guns, though not quick firers in the present meaning of the term, could easily be improved by the addition of a few of the latest improvements. They might then handed over to the Militia Field Artillery and the Volunteers.

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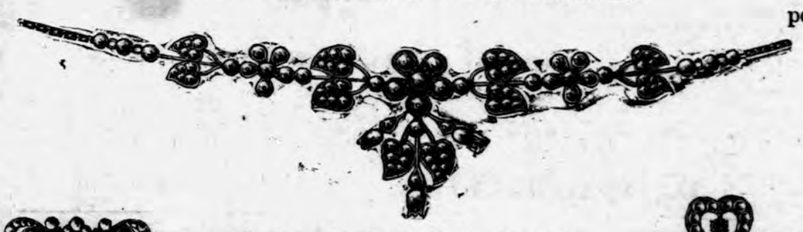

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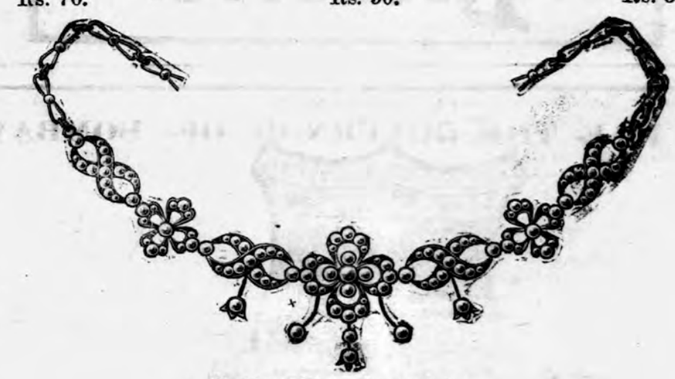

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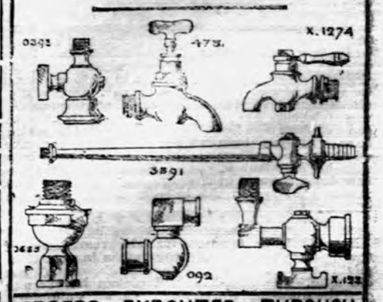

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